Regd. No. B. 1065 CITY EDITION Regd. No. B. 1065

JUPITER AND INSURANCE go hand in hand. J1

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

JUPITER GENERAL is doing all classes of INSURANCE Business. J2

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XXVI NO. 84 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Popular Front's 'War' Against Senate

French Cabinet Crisis Deepens

DEMONSTRATORS TURNED BACK BY POLICE

Senate Committees' Decision On Finance Bill & Its Sequel

PARIS, April 7.

The Senate Finance Committee has rejected the Finance Bill.—Reuter.

POLICE GUARD SENATE

PARIS: April 7.

LARGE FORCES OF MOUNTED AND FOOT POLICE ARE GUARDING ALL APPROACHES TO THE SENATE, FOLLOWING THE DECLARED INTENTION OF PARIS SOCIALISTS TO DEMONSTRATE DESPITE AN OFFICIAL BAN.

"The demonstration is intended as a protest against the Senate, who are accused of systematically opposing the will of the people for the past 18 months," according to the posters displayed throughout Paris.—Reuter.

POLICE HOLD UP DEMONSTRATION

PARIS, April 7.

About 700 demonstrators at 6-30 p.m. marching towards the Senate and shouting down with the Senate, were held up on Place Rostand by a strong force of mobile guards. For a dangerous ten minutes the demonstrators seemed likely to break the police lines but gradually they were forced back without a serious incident, and by 7-30 p.m. the demonstration was practically finished.—Reuter.

SENATE OUT TO OVERTHROW GOVT.

A Paris Cable dated April 5 stated:—

The overthrow of the Government by the Senate, on Thursday or Friday is predicted in a number of Paris papers, this morning.

The Right Wing "Epogue" declares that the Bill constituted a definite programme of revolutionary action in the economic and monetary sphere, which very far exceeds the objectives of the Popular Front.

GENERAL RETREAT OF JAPANESE TROOPS

Northern Drive Ends In Disastrous Failure

LONDON: April 7.

WITH THEIR NORTHERN DRIVE AGAINST HSUCHOW, ENDING IN DISASTROUS FAILURE, THE JAPANESE TROOPS IN SOUTH SHANTUNG HAVE BEGUN A GENERAL RETREAT TO THE NORTHWARD, ACCORDING TO A MESSAGE RECEIVED BY THE CHINESE EMBASSY IN LONDON FROM HANKOW.

The message adds that THE CHINESE FORCES ARE NOW HOT IN PURSUIT OF THE JAPANESE. In the vicinity of Taierchwang, where the Japanese strength numbering about 20,000, has been reduced by half in the last two weeks, several thousands Japanese are still surrounded.—Reuter.

7,000 JAPANESE KILLED?

Chinese Attack Tientsin-Pukow Railway Sector

HANKOW, April 7.

Violently attacking the Tientsin Pukow Railway sector, the Chinese claim to have killed 7,000 Japanese and forced the Japanese to retreat in great disorder.—Reuter.

Shanghai Outrage

SHANGHAI, April 7.

Herman Liu, the Chinese President of the University of Shanghai, was assassinated this morning. The International Settlement police engaged the assailants one of whom when captured was alleged to have confessed to being hired to kill Mr. Liu because he was a traitor. A British police sergeant was wounded in the conflict.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

New Spanish General War Secretary

BARCELONA, April 7.

Senor Julian Zugazagoitia, former Socialist Home Member of Basque Republic has been appointed General War Secretary in the newly constructed Government to recognise the War Ministry.—Reuter.

POLITICALS TRANSFERRED FROM VIENNA

VIENNA, April 17.

All political prisoners here have been transferred to the Dachaum concentration camp near Munich on the ground that there is no camp in Austria and the desire to rid Vienna of their presence.—Reuter.

Dock Workers Fall In Line

No Handling Of Clove Imports: Union Executive's Decision

With the active co-operation of the Dock Workers' Union, picketing of cloves has been intensified in the City. The "Clove Boycott Brigade" kept, as usual, an all-night vigil at the Docks.

On Thursday at a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Dock Workers' Union, it was decided to act on the letter of the Secretary of the All India Clove Boycott Committee and render every possible help to the B. P. C. C. in its boycott campaign against import and sale of cloves.

The Managing Committee of the Dock Workers' Union, it is learnt, has sent an appeal to the Dock Workers not to handle clove bags or to assist the contractors or anyway to facilitate the import of cloves.

Dr. M. R. Shetty, Messrs. Din Mohommed and V. B. Karnik, office-bearers of the Union, visited the scene of picketing on Thursday.

FALL OF BALAGUER IMMINENT

SARAGOSSA, April 7.

Rebel troops to-night are less than three miles from Tremp where the main hydro-electric plant, supplying power to Catalonia, is situated.

The fall of Balaguer, an important town on the line of advance is regarded as imminent.

LATER

SARAGOSSA, April 7.

The rebels have captured the town of Belaguer in the Aragon mountains, through which pass all power lines from hydro-electric stations to Catalonia.—Reuter.

GIVE YOUR TIME, WORK AND SKILL FOR SPAIN

LONDON April, 6.

Amalgamated Engineering Union, representatives of which recently met the Minister for co-ordination of defence, Sir Thomas Inskip, have issued manifesto appealing to their members to work voluntary overtime on behalf of Spanish Government.

The manifesto, which is a long document, suggests that workmen who cannot afford to give money should give time, work and skill to make things for spain.—Reuter.

HUMANISE SPANISH WAR

British Govt. Address Notes To Both Sides

LONDON, April 6.

The British Government have made another effort to humanise the war in Spain by addressing notes to both sides asking that in the event of a further retreat on the Catalan front toleration shall be shown to political prisoners and hostages.—Reuter.

Govt. Soldiers In Flight

PARIS, April 7.

Four thousand odds Spanish Republican soldiers, cut off in the mountains, are now in flight over the Pyrenees according to reports from Luchon.—Reuter.

Two Student Picketers Arrested

LAHORE, April 7.

Two student picketers were arrested by the Police to-day in front of the Dayanand Ayurvedic College, where the strike was continued for the eighth day in succession.—United Press.

Mr. SULTAN CHINOY the New Mayor of Bombay.
(Report on Page 14.)

WARNING AGAINST "RED FLAG"

Sardar Patel's Advice To Bihar Kisans

GOPALGANJ (Saan), April 7.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Srimati Maniben, and the Hon. Mr. Jagjal Chaudhuri addressed a meeting of about 5,000 people to-day.

Sardar Patel traced the Satyagraha movement from the Champaran agitation and warned the Kisans against falling a prey to the Red Flag. He appealed to everybody to make Prohibition a success and to work for the spread of Khaddar.

Similar meetings were held at Maharajganj and Siwan. Sardar Patel is leaving for Bombay to-night.—A.P.

KISAN RALLY IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, April 7.

A big Kisan rally was held at Deshbandhu Park this morning. Peasants in large numbers gathered at the Park since day-break shouting various slogans. They now propose to march in procession towards the Assembly House to hold a demonstration there, when the Assembly meets this afternoon.—A. P.

TWO DIE IN HOSPITAL

Panic Leads To Closing Of Shops: Merchants' S.O.S. To Authorities

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) April 7.

About three persons reported to have been killed. Two died in Osmania General Hospital. Rumours are strong that many more have succumbed but no authentic information is available. Mangalhat and Dhuedpet areas where Sec. 144 has been promulgated appear to be deserted. In Afzulgunj several shops were looted including Shankersher Restaurant

Clashes are reported from Malakpet and other quarters.

At the time of wiring, 8 p. m. almost all shops in the important business centres have been closed. Press censorship has been imposed owing to highly coloured versions appearing in this morning's Urdu papers.

The merchant community of Hyderabad City has sent a lengthy telegram to the British resident and Sir Akber Hyderi regarding yesterday's situation in the affected areas including Begumbazar urging stringent measure to protect life and property

There is no truth in the report that a free fight took place in James Street and Market Street Secunderabad. It is stated that there was a slight trouble and this made people run in a panic, shops being closed. The police are taking necessary precautions.

Judicial v. Executive

Bihar Govt. Appoints Committee To Examine Separation Provblem

PATNA, April 7.

The Bihar Government has appointed a Committee with the following personnel to examine the question of separating Judicial and the Executive functions in Bihar:-

Mr. Baldev Sahay, Advocate-General, Bihar, Mr. E. R. J. R. Cousins, I.C.S., Mr. P. C. Manuk, Barrister, Mr. Nageshwar Prasad, Rai Bahadur Bhubaneshwar Prasad and Pt. Pande.

Mr. Baldev Sahay has been appointed to be the Chairman and Pandit Raghunandan Pande, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Secretary.—United Press.

HIJLI BATCH FOR CALCUTTA

Mahatma Will Interview Midnapore Women Politicals Also

CALCUTTA, April 7.

Fourteen Regulation III prisoners are being brought here from Hijli to-morrow morning. Mahatma Gandhi will meet them in the Presidency Jail.

Women political prisoners, who are now in Midnapore Jail, are also being brought here to-morrow and it is understood arrangements will be made for a meeting between Mahatma Gandhi and those prisoners.

It may be remembered that some time ago Mr. C. F. Andrews interviewed the Bengal Governor and urged the release of all women political prisoners in Bengal jails, numbering half a dozen.—A. P.

IMPROVEMENT IN GANDHIJI'S CONDITION

CALCUTTA, April 7.

There was a marked improvement in the condition of Gandhiji's health in the afternoon.

Mr. Mahadev Desai informed the Associated Press in the evening that Mahatma Gandhi's blood pressure remained satisfactory. A.P.

'CHALLENGE' WINS CRAVEN STAKES

'Airflow' And 'Silverspear' Secure Places

LONDON, April 7.

The following is the result of the Craven Stakes run at Newmarket over a distance of one mile:—

CHALLENGE (E. Smith) 1
AIRFLOW (Crouch) 2
SILVERSPEAR (Syrett) 3

Six ran: Won by three-quarters length. Head separated second and third. Winner trained by Jack Jarvis Starting prices: 3/1 Challenge, 7/1 Airflow, 10/11 Silverspear.—Reuter.

ROOSEVELT'S BIG BILL

NEW YORK, April 7.

President Roosevelt will shortly seek authority from the Congress to devote 1,500 million dollars in an attempt to revive American business according to the Washington correspondent of the New York "Daily News." The money will be lent to States and to cities without interest, to finance housing schemes and public works. The programme is designed to be in full operation before the end of July.—Reuter.

Central Assembly

Grigg Tries To Create Murky Atmosphere

SUBEDAR'S ATTACK ON INCOME-TAX AMENDMENT

Move For Circulation Of Bill Before Sending It To Select Committee

NEW DELHI: April 7.

Sir James Grigg moving reference of the Income-Tax Amendment Bill to a Select Committee in the Legislative Assembly to-day, explained some of the main provisions of the Bill and gave an estimate of the extra amounts that the Provinces would get, as a result of the Bill.

Slab System

HE SAID THAT THE SCALE OF TAX ON EACH SLAB OF INCOME HAD BEEN LEFT TO BE DEALT WITH IN THE FINANCE BILL NEXT YEAR. BUT ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT THE SCALE PRESCRIBED BY THE INCOME-TAX ENQUIRY COMMITTEE WAS ADOPTED, HE WAS CONFIDENT THAT, AT LEAST, A CRORE WOULD ACCRUE FROM THE CHECKING OF LEGAL EVASION ALONE AND THIS ONE CRORE WOULD ACCRUE ALMOST IMMEDIATELY.

IN INTEREST OF PROVINCES

But apart from this another crore might be obtained by giving effect to what he described as anti-tax-dodging clauses of the Bill. Assuming that under the Neimeyer Award the Provinces would have got two crores of rupees for the first five year period, that is up to 1941-'42, then with the extra revenue following the enactment of the present Bill into law, they would get three crores of rupees a year instead.

For the next five years they would get 70 lakhs a year extra and for the third five year period 50 lakhs a year extra.

EFFECTIVE AND EQUITABLE.

Apart from the provision of money for the Provinces, there were other reasons which made the Bill desirable. One of these was the necessity of making the income-tax machinery more effective and more equitable and correcting the present position under which the tax bore harshly on the poor and leniently on the rich. The effect of the Bill would be that two-thirds of the number of taxpayers, who were now subject to income-tax, would pay less and one-third would pay more.

SPATE OF TELEGRAMS.

Sir James went on to refer to the Income-Tax Enquiry Report, published in January, 1937 and to the volume of opinion obtained on it from commercial and political bodies in the country and published in 500 closely printed pages. It was, therefore, somewhat surprising to conceive telegrams such as the one from the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, suggesting that they had just learnt from newspaper reports that the Government proposed to introduce the Income-Tax Bill. These telegrams generally asked for circulation of the Bill and protested against any attempt to rush the Bill through. There was a startling unanimity about these representations—unanimity up to the commas (laughter). Yet all these commercial bodies had definitely given evidence before the Committee and the Committee's recommendations had been before them for the past thirteen months.

RUSHING THE BILL.

Sir James quoted from Mr. Manu Subedar's interview to the Press, given on January 31, 1937, condemning the measures proposed by the Committee and stating that the collective effect of the measures would be extra revenue of two or three crores, some of

(Continued on Page 10 Col 1)

MAHATMA SEES BRABOURNE AGAIN

"But No Statement Will Be Issued At This Stage"

CALCUTTA, April 7.

Mahatma Gandhi had his second interview with Lord Brabourne, Governor of Bengal, this afternoon, in connection with the release of detenus and political prisoners in the province.

IT WILL BE RECALLED THAT THE MAHATMA HAD DISCUSSIONS WITH HIS EXCELLENCY IN THIS CONNECTION THE LAST TIME HE HAD AN INTERVIEW WITH HIM, BEFORE HE HAD PROCEEDED TO DELANG TO ATTEND THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GANDHI SEVA SANGHA.—United Press.

TALKS WITH AZAD AND GHOSH

On return from the Government House Mahatma Gandhi was closeted with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad for about two hours.

Mahatma Gandhi later granted an interview to Mr. Tusharkanti Ghosh, Editor, "Amrita Bazar Patrika."

Questioned by the Associated Press as to the outcome of Gandhi-Governor interview, Mr. Mahadev Desai said that no statement will be made at this stage save and except mentioning that Mahatmaji had another interview with the Governor.—A. P.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—
Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Matrics, Non-matrics, Graduates, Overseers, Elec., & Mech., Engineers, Lawyers & Doctors to consult Hastings & Co., Fatehpuri, Delhi. (10080)

Wanted Expert Canvasser for sale and servicing of Radio Sets. Liberal Commission. N. Rameshrao, Associate, Institute of Radio Engineers, B4, Maskati Bldg., Forjet Hill, Bombay. (10077)

Wanted A qualified Auditor to check the accounts of this State for the year 1937, must have experience of Government system of accounts. About two months will be necessary. Knowledge of Hindi essential. Apply with copies of testimonials stating experience qualifications and minimum remuneration acceptable. Dewan, Korea State, P. O. Baikunthpur via Anuppur, B. N. Rly. (8309)

Wanted—Qualified and experienced Agriculturists and Farm Overseers, for Sugarcane plantations in Bengal. Salary according to qualification and experience. Apply to North Bengal Sugar Mills Co., Ltd., Gopalpur, (Rajshahi), E. B. Ry. (10040)

52. TO BE LET

To let decent 4 and 5 room Blocks, westerly facing, Gokhale Road North, near Church, Dadar. Apply or see D. R. Khanolkar, Star Building, Gokhale Road, Dadar. 'Phone 31703. (10065)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

The Health Visitors' Institute, Bombay—Lady Students desiring to appear for the Health Visitors' Diploma Examination of the Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors' Council should apply not later than 30th April, 1938, to the undersigned. The Course for the Diploma extends over a period of 12 months and will commence from 1st June 1938. Applicants for training should have completed 6th Std. English and be midwives registered with the Bombay Nurses, Midwives & Health Visitors' Council. The Prospectus of the Institute and the Application Form can be obtained from the undersigned on sending eight annas postage stamps for the same, or in person between 10 & 2 p.m. (S.T.) on week days. K. S. Mhaskar, Hon Secretary, The Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society, Ruxmani Hindu Lying-in-Hospital, Babulnath Rd., Chowpaty, Bombay, 7. (8263)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

MORVI-RAILWAY.

BURMA TEAK TENDER NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 50 (Fifty) Tons Burma (Pucca) Teak Logs (Ganderi) 7' ft. & over in length x12" & over in breadth x 12"& over in thickness.

(2). The tender, which may be submitted on the Tenderer's own form for the whole or any portion of the quantity mentioned above, should be addressed to the Stores Superintendent, Morvi Railway, Morvi, superscribed "Tender for Burma Teak Logs" specifying place & time of delivery, which should be as early as possible, & the brand & the exporting firm's name, & enclosing original shipper's specification.

(3). Sealed tenders should reach the Stores Superintendent on or before Saturday, 23rd April, 1938, with Rs. 300 as earnest money, after which date no tender will be accepted.

(4). The Railway does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender, nor does it agree to accept the tender in full, but the tenderer binds himself to supply the whole or any portion of the tender as accepted by the Railway.

(5). Tenderer's offer must remain firm for two months from the last date of submission viz. 23rd, April 1938.

(Sd.) JAYASHANKER K. DAFTARY.
Stores Superintendent.
Stores Superintendent's Office,
Morvi Railway, Morvi.
Dated 30th March, 1938.

8269.

THE FLYING RANEE

Arrangements for the

EASTER HOLIDAYS

THE FLYING RANEE leaving Bombay Central at 18.5 hours on Thursday, April 14th will stop at Gholvad, Umbergaon Road and Sanjan.

Easter Monday April 18th is a holiday and the return Duplicates will run on Tuesday April 19th.

8314.

BHOPAL TEXTILES, LIMITED.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for supply of slack coal to Bhopal Textiles, Ltd., Bhopal. Quantity required upto 5,000 tons of slack per annum in regular weekly deliveries. Coal is required for burning in water tube boilers with chain grate stockers. Complete analysis of the coal to be supplied with tender. TENDERS to be sent to:

THE MANAGER,
Bhopal Textiles Ltd.,
BHOPAL.

8317.

174. BOOKS

Thought Transference and Telepathy easy course. Send one rupee crossed postal order. Ishwavijaya Psychology Institute Dadar. (10084)

302. MACHINERY FOR SALE

Engines, Boilers, Platt Gins, Worthington Pumps, Corrugated Iron-fitted Sheds, Cotton Openers, Lathes. Apply Post Box 289, Bombay. (10068)

Public Notices

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

EXHIBITION OF TEXTILE PRINTING DESIGNS.

11th to the 14th April

Admission by ticket which may be obtained free on application.

R. B. FORSTER,
Head of Department.

8315

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament)

The Company's Board of Directors have appointed Mr. G. C. LAUGHTON, A.M.I.C.E., A.C.G.I., M. Inst. T. as Agent of the Company in India in succession to Sir Maurice Brayshay, Kt., proceeding on leave prior to retirement with effect from the 11th April, 1938.

(8305)

SECRETARY, PUNJAB AND N.W.F.P. JOINT PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, LAHORE.

INVITES APPLICATIONS before the 30th April, 1938 on prescribed form (obtainable free from him), accompanied by treasury or money order receipt for Rs. 5 for permanent post of Agricultural Bacteriologist in Punjab Agricultural Service, Class I. Statutory agriculturists preferred. Age: ordinarily 22-30 years. Qualifications: M. Sc. (Chemistry, Botany and Biology) of an Indian or foreign University and subsequent specialisation in Bacteriology with two years' research work on Agr. Bacteriology in a European or American institution of repute. Pay: Rs. 300-25-700/30-1000 plus overseas pay Rs. 150-£30 and free passages if of non-Asiatic domicile Government servants eligible if permitted by authority.

(A. RASHID).

8316.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NAZLIBAI, wife of Husseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy Currimbhoy, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property free from all incumbrances.

ALL persons having any right, interest or claim in to against or upon the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, exchange, gift, lease, lien, charge, possession, partition, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 41-43 Yusuf Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise, the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land of the redeemed Pension and Tax Tenure together with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon and known as "Semine Mansion" situate, lying and being at Napean Sea Road without the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing according to the Cadastral Survey 1464.5 square yards and on actual measurement 1402½ square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other lands under Collector's Old No. 702, Collector's New No. C/3191, Old Survey No. 33, New Survey No. 7167 and Cadastral Survey No. 2/358 and 2a/358 Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under 'D' Ward No. 3293 (1), Street Nos. 51 and 51A and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by property belonging to Kavasshaw Merwanji Dick and others, on or towards the South by the property belonging to R. D. Barla, on or towards the East by Napean Sea Road and on or towards the West by Napean Sea Road aforesaid.

Dated this 7th day of April 1938.
MALVI RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

8327.

5TH WEEK
HARIPURA
CONGRESS TOPICAL.
WADIA BROS'.
Lutaroo Lalna
&
LAMINGTON
THESE THREE NAMES
ARE THE TALK OF BOMBAY
Daily 5; 7-45 & 10-45 P.M.
Matinee on Fri. Sat. Sun. at 2 P.M.

NEXT FRIDAY
COMES
YOUR LONG AWAITED
Nirmala
BOMBAY TALKIES' GREAT PICTURE
STARRING:
DEVIKA RANI
With
ASHOK KUMAR
At
ROXY
To-day's Programme of the Film Festval
JEEVAN NAIYA
Starring:
DEVIKA RANI
3 Shows: 5-30, 8, 10-30

AMBITION:
—Uncontrolled, as General ANGAR'S, brought Fire and Ruin to the people;
—Well controlled and well directed, as in the case of HUNS PICTURES, has brought the public the excellent picture—
Jwala
(HINDI)
with
CHANDRAMOHAN
as the fiery GEN. ANGAR;
RATNAPRABHA
as the Spirit of WOMANHOOD
ASHALATA
as the raving lust for REVENGE
TO-DAY! TOM., SUN.:—
2-30; 5-15; 8 & 10-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY:
SABITA
Smiles an Extra Smile
At 2-30 P.M.
"300 DAYS AND AFTER"
Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-45 P.M.
WEST-END
Talkies ... Lamington Rd.

WELLINGTON
Daily: 3-30; 6-30; 10 P.M.
From TO-DAY-FRIDAY!

HE'S A RIOT!
A laugh a minute when Frank Morgan goes to town as Cupid's high-hat helper!
BEG-BORROW OR STEAL
Frank Morgan
Screen Play by Leonard Lee, Harry Ruskin and Marion Parsonnet
Directed by William Thiele
Produced by FREDERICK STEPHANI
JOHN BEAL
FLORENCE RICE
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer
Plans open. 'Phone 22666.
TO-DAY FRIDAY
Morning Show at 10 a. m.
Paramount's Superb production
SITTING PRETTY
with
GINGER ROGERS
JACK OAKIE—JACK HALEY
MATINEE TO-DAY:
(Ramnavami): 2 P.M.
"KUNKU"
(Marathi)
The PRABHAT social whose Hindi version made a Bombay Record!
Daily: 5, 8, 11 P.M.
CENTRAL CINEMA: Girgaum
MATINEE TO-DAY
2-15 P. M.
It is acclaimed as the great historical picture.
CHANDRARAO MORE
2ND WEEK
PLAZA & APOLLO
A Rare Treat to Eyes and Ears
The scenic splendour of
KASHMIR & THE HIMALAYAS
See TO-NIGHT and Enjoy
BHAVNANI PRODUCTIONS'
Daughter OF THE Himalayas
Starring:
ENAKSHI RAMRAO (M.A.)
PRO RAMANAND, MR. PURI
MAYA CHATTERJEE & Ors.
WADIA MOVIETONE PICTURE
A Grand Spectacle of
SCENERY—MUSIC & EMOTION
Owing to Ramnavami Holiday Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.
Daily 5-15, 8, 10-45.
KRISHNA
CINEMA Dubash Theatre
THE BROADWAY
Kingsway; Khodadad Circle—Dadar
To-day being RAMNAVAMI festival
MORNING MATINEE At 10-30 A.M.
Serial—25 reels in one full show
"VIGILANTES ARE COMING"
DON'T MISS AT REDUCED PRICES
TO-MORROW
"THE PRINCE and THE PAUPER"

Our Cawnpore Letter

NOTABLE SOCIETY WEDDING

CAWNPORE, (By Mail).

In the presence of a very distinguished audience the marriage of Miss Sheila Srivastava, second daughter of Sir Jwala and Lady Srivastava, took place at Kailash Kutir with Mr. Rajeshwar Dayal, I.C.S. The guests included His Excellency Sir Harry and Lady Haig, His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal, Messrs. Purshottam Das Tandon, Mohd. Ibrahim, Sampurnanand, the Nawab of Chattari, Sir Sita Ram, Munshi Narain Prasad Asthana, Sir Mohd. Yusuf, Raja Bahadur Kushal Pal Singh, Rai Rajeshwar Bali beside a large number of taluqdars and their wives. All the important local officials and citizens including most of the Congress leaders were present. A large number of ladies added charm to the gathering.

ORTHODOX WEDDING.

The marriage ceremony was performed strictly according to orthodox rites in a specially designed canopy over-hung with silver threads. The bride, who is a Cambridge 'tripos' in history, looked charming in her light orange 'sari' and wore a silver silk veil. She was escorted to the fire-place dressed in white with gold border to the low chanting of bridal song. Sir Jwala, who like the bride-groom wore a silk Gandhi cap, along with Lady Srivastava squatted on the ground and performed the necessary ceremonials. Later the guests moved to a big 'shamiana' led by His Excellency Sir Harry Haig, where light refreshment was served. His Excellency Sir Harry Haig proposing the health of the bride and bride-groom referred to their distinguished careers at College, the bride having been educated at London, Newham, and Cambridge, and the bride-groom at Allahabad and Oxford. He was sure from his own experience that Mr. Rajeshwar Dayal will find in his wife one who will devote herself to social and other humanitarian work. After the humorous speech of His Excellency the bride-groom made a suitable reply.

The party broke up late in the evening by which time the whole of Kailash Kutir was transformed into a fairy-land of lights. The same night Sir Jwala and Lady Srivastava invited a large number of their friends to a family dinner served in the Indian style—the entertainment continuing till a late hour. Numerous presents received on the occasion were displayed in a separate 'shamiana'.

WIRE TO CONGRESS PRESIDENT

The Cawnpore Kirana Merchants' Association has telegraphed to the Congress President to safeguard Indian interests which are menaced by the newly started Afghan Association to import dry-fruits from Afghanistan in India with the support of the Afghan Government.

OUR PERIODICALS

The "Modern Review"

The place of honour in the April issue of the "Modern Review" is given to Dr. Sudhindra Bose's article on the late Ramsay MacDonald, in which he indicts him severely for his treatment of the Indian question. Dr. Bose comes to the conclusion that the judgment of history will not accuse MacDonald of being truly great, though his conduct during the Great War revealed whatever was best in him. Mr. C. F. Andrews contributes a very topical article on the "Indian Centenary in British Guiana." The "Family Dissolution in Malabar" by K. M. Ayyath is a very scholarly expositon of the matriarchal system and will amply repay a perusal. There are a number of other interesting articles on a diversity of subjects. The Editorial Notes are one of the popular features of the "Modern Review," though twenty-four pages of them at a time is too heavy a dose for the average reader.

"Indian Review"

The April number of this journal opens with a contribution by Dr. P. S. Lokanathan on "India's Finances" in which he shows that the credit of India is well maintained both at the centre and in the provinces, in spite of the costly schemes of reconstruction undertaken by the provinces. In his "Congress and the Muslim" Mr. Sri Prakasa pleads for a generous treatment of the minorities as the sole way of paving national unity. "Paramountcy and Responsible Government in States" by C. S. S. Aiyar discusses a very topical issue. A short story and the usual features maintain the interest of the number to the end.

PRATHAMIK SHIKSHANA PRASAR MANDAL, DHARWAR

An Appeal For Funds

The following appeal has been issued:—

This institution has been registered with the object of meeting one of the most crying needs of the day, namely, the extension of primary education in rural areas. The Mandal will for the present concentrate its activities in the Dharwar Taluka.

There are 173 villages with a population of 77,318 in the Taluka. Of these, 12 are in Municipal limits. Of the remaining 161 villages, 46 are uninhabited, their names being retained in Government registers only for revenue collections. This brings down the actual number in rural area to 115 villages. Of these again, 47 villages with a population of 54,909 are served by District Local Board Schools, leaving 68 villages with a total population of 22,409 without schools. From among these 68, we have for the present to exclude 18 villages, which have an average population of hardly 120 souls. We have thus to provide educational facilities to 50 villages comprising a population of 20,242.

The Mandal has adopted the following principles for deciding upon places wherein to start new schools:—

(i) There should be a school in every village where the population exceeds 400.
(ii) In the case of villages having a population of between 100 and 400, there should be a school for a group of circle of villages coming within a radius of about a mile.
(iii) Villages with a population of less than 100 should each be tacked on to a bigger village if within a distance of two miles thereof. Should the distance be longer, these small villages should for the present be excluded from the programme of the Mandal.

Following these principles, it is found that 33 schools are required for the 50 villages mentioned above. These 33 schools will each cost on an average Rs. 200, or, taken together, a total of Rs. 7,000 per annum, exclusive of permanent expenditure required for buildings and accessories; for, the Mandal has kept education free and does not charge the pupils any fees. What with the general economic depression, recent bad harvests and the apathy of the rural population towards education, however, we cannot expect any monetary help from the villages, though it is required to meet their own needs. Our difficulties are enhanced by other factors such as the inaccessibility of the villages specially during the monsoons, and the paucity of teachers, local or otherwise, to work in these villages, some of which are highly malarious.

In spite of these odds, however, the Mandal started work on 1st November 1937, and has now 15 schools running under its auspices with a total of 524 students on rolls. We mean to start 5 more schools in the year 1938-39, 5 in 1939-40, and the remaining 8, of the required number 33, in 1940-41. So that it is our ambition to see, in conjunction with the District Local Board and the Municipality, almost cent per cent of this Taluka's population provided with educational facilities by the end of March 1941.

But all this means funds. We earnestly appeal therefore to the public to liberally help the Mandal to enable it to make this scheme a success.

Members of the Mandal are of the following classes:—

Persons paying—
Rs. 500 and above shall be Founders.
Rs. 250 or more but less than Rs. 500 „ „ Patrons.
Rs. 100 or more but less than Rs. 250 „ „ Fellows.
Rs. 50 or more but less than Rs. 100 „ „ Donors.
Rs. 10 or more every year „ „ Members.

All amounts may be remitted and correspondence addressed to the Hon. Secretary, the Prathamik Shikshana Prasar Mandal, No. 1, Saraswat Colony, Dharwar.

V. N. Jog, Esqr., LL.B., M.L.A., (Chairman); S. B. Betigeri, Esqr., LL.B., (Vice-Chairman); J. P. Naik, Esqr., B.A., (Hon. Secretary); V. M. Patil, Esqr., (Treasurer); S. S. Malimath, Esqr., LL.B.; N. R. Koppikar, Esqr., LL.B., S. K. Panjikar, Esqr., B. A., B. Sc.; Mrs. Krishnabai Panjikar; D. Y. Sambrani, Esqr.; G. S. Hurli, Esqr., (Members of the Managing Committee), the Prathamik Shikshana Prasar Mandal, Dharwar.

TO-DAY AND SUNDAY at 10 A.M.
Superb Tamil Talkie
'AMBIKAPATHY'
Starring:
M. K. Thiyagaraja Bagavathar
M. R. Santhanalakshmi
PLAZA (Dadar)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

Overhauling Entire Education System

Kher Explains Provisions Of Govt. Bill

118 AMENDMENTS

First Reading Passed: Measure Goes To Select Committee

Revolutionary changes in the system of primary education are contemplated by the Bill to amend the Primary Education Act of 1923, which was introduced on Thursday by the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister and Minister-in-Charge of Education, in the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

FOR NEARLY 90 MINUTES THE HOUSE LISTENED WITH RAPT ATTENTION TO THE PREMIER, WHO EXPLAINED IN DETAIL THE DEFECTS IN THE PRESENT ACT AND HOW IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE TO ACHIEVE THE GOAL OF COMPULSORY, FREE AND UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT AS IT EXISTED. IT WAS ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL TO OVERHAUL THE ENTIRE SYSTEM.

There is no gainsaying the fact that the Hon. Mr. Kher has a thorough grasp of the problem that he is called upon to tackle.

FOR FIRST READING.

There was a two hours' debate on the motion for the first reading of the Bill and some of the speakers criticised certain provisions, though they generally welcomed it. The Prime Minister's reply was a spirited one. Amidst cheers Mr. Kher declared that the aim of the Government would be to constitute the Provincial Education Board in such a manner as to serve the interests of Primary Education of the Province as a whole and not of this or that community.

CARRIED WITHOUT DIVISION.

The motion for the first reading was carried without a division, but when the Premier moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee which would report to the House by the 14th inst., the Opposition members led by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta brought in a dilatory motion on the plea that the Select Committee should have time till July 1, next.

The Hon. Mr. Kher, however, pointed out that in May the elections to the Local Boards would be held and then, if the School Boards would be constituted nothing else could be done for a period of three years.

FOR SELECT COMMITTEE.

The Select Committee motion was carried by 49 votes against 9.

After a strenuous session which commenced on February 25 last, and which continued practically without any respite to the members, the House adjourned for a week and would be meeting again on the 13th instant.

Earlier, the Speaker announced that the Governor-General had accorded sanction to the Small Holders' Relief Bill.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

Discussion over the first reading of the Bill to amend the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923 was taken up in the Bombay Legislative Assembly on Thursday, when it met in the Council Hall with Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, the Speaker in the Chair.

There was strong police bundobust near the Council Hall this afternoon. Sir Roger Lumley, the Governor, was present in the Governor's Box, to hear the Prime Minister speak on the Education Bill.

This is the first time the Governor visits the Legislative Assembly constituted under the Government of India Act of 1935.

Speaker Mavlankar received the Governor at the Council Hall and explained to His Excellency the seating arrangements.

FEATURES OF BILL

The main features of the Bill, which is sponsored by the Prime Minister, Mr. B. G. Kher, are the resumption by Government of the control of the existing supervising staff of Local Authorities. The measure proposes that the Administrative officers of School Boards should be Government servants. Their removal from the control of the School Boards and Local authorities will enable them to exercise the powers vested in them under the Act and the Rules.

Government feel that it is necessary hereafter to have a statutory body to advise Government on matters of Primary Education and the measure provides for the setting up of such a body. There will be a uniform membership for the school boards for local authorities. No representation is to be given to non-local authorities on the School Boards

Other changes proposed are that an education qualification is to be laid down for a certain number of members of the Boards. As regards those who do not possess the necessary educational qualifications but yet are otherwise educationally suitable to serve on Boards. Government will have power to make rules providing lesser qualifications whenever necessary

Rules regarding the qualifications and disqualifications and the removal of members of the school boards that are at present in existence will be incorporated in the Act with certain modifications.

Provision is also made for the removal of Chairman or Vice-Chairman of a school board for misconduct etc. This had not been there in the original act. It also provides for travelling allowance of members of the School Board.

The Bill also provides for the transfer of non-local authority Municipal schools to the local authority Municipality. This has been provided because Government feel that there are cases where both from the administrative and educational point of view it would be advisable to transfer non-local municipal schools to a neighbouring Municipal School Board instead of to the District School Board. The Bill provides for the maintenance of Primary Education Fund which shall stand in the name of the School Board and shall be operated by that body.

The administrative officers of these Board will hereafter be Government servants. Government feel that this change is absolutely necessary because experience had shown that invariable the right kind person was not appointed by the School Board. Considerable difficulty in administration had also arisen due to friction between the local authority and the School Board.

Government propose to resume control over the supervising staff of the schools, because many of the men so far appointed had been alone so on grounds other than educational qualifications. The Bill also provides power to the Government to intervene in cases of gross mismanagement, which they did not have so far. The control over school boards would be similar to the control over local boards.

118 AMENDMENTS

The Bill contains eighteen clauses, while 118 amendments have been tabled and there is every probability of the Bill being referred to a Select Committee after the first reading is over. Of the amendments 32 of them refer to clause 6 of the Bill. This clause refers to the qualifications, disqualifications and removal of the members of the School Board.

Seventeen of the amendments deal with clause 4 of the Bill. This clause provides for the constitution of a Provincial Board of education, consisting of twelve members.

The work of the Board is to examine, approve and co-ordinate schemes for the organisation and expansion of primary education as also advise Government generally on matters of primary education.

Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister moved that the Bill be read the first time. He spoke for half an hour explaining the necessity of the reform of the Primary Education Act as it existed today.

WHEN EDUCATION WAS STARVED

The Prime Minister in the course of his speech said that he had no hesitation in saying that this Bill was one of the most important measures brought before this House. After the introduction of the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms in 1919, the Hon. Mr. Kher, continued, Education became a transferred subject under a Minister, responsible to the Legislature for the first time. Then the complaint was that under dyarchy, most of the funds were absorbed by the Reserved Departments and not enough was available for the spread of education and as a result, education was starved and it was not possible to further the progress of education as was expected of a popular representative. Shortly after, the Compulsory Education Committee was appointed with a view to ascertain what was possible in this direction and to recommend as to the desirability and practicability of free and compulsory education in municipal and rural areas excluding the city areas.

The Committee had made several recommendations and to implement them the Primary Education Act of 1923 was passed. It was necessary for his purpose to set out a few of the recommendations and proposals so that the House might be able to understand the changes which he proposed to introduce by way of amending the Act.

PROGRESSIVE EXPANSION

This Committee came to the conclusion that there were no two opinions on the desirability of having free and compulsory education, but the question was how far was it possible and practicable. The Committee came to the conclusion that by definite stages progressive expansion in free and compulsory education was possible.

It was anticipated that by the passing of the Primary Education Act of 1923, it would be possible to achieve results as visualised by the Committee.

"COMPULSORY AND FREE

Proceeding the Prime Minister said that the only way of making primary education universal was by compulsion. In England Primary Education became universal in less than half-a-century and by 1882, 100 per cent., of children of school-going age were at school. In this country during the past 40 years, leader after leader had been making attempts to stress the importance of compulsory free education to the people. The late Mr. Gokhale brought forward a resolution in 1910 in the Central Legislature and in 1913 a comprehensive resolution was passed drawing the attention of the country to this question. After nearly 30 years, to-day they found that that not only had they made a progress as anticipated, but even as much progress as the Compulsory Education Committee had expected.

A NATIONAL SUBJECT

The Prime Minister cited from the report of that Committee, recommendations urging Governmental control in the administration of the Department of the schools especially which were receiving grants. He also quoted references from the report of the Simon Commission who had stressed the importance of governmental control. Education was a national subject and the State according to the Simon Commission, could not divest itself of this responsibility in this matter, especially in a parliamentary system of administration where the Minister was responsible to the legislature.

PLEA FOR GOVT. CONTROL

The present administration of Local School Boards having failed to yield the expected results, Government should assume control, observed the Premier. It was necessary to introduce some changes in the system under which they had the present administration so far. Under these changes, he assured the House, the bulk of work assigned hitherto to the local Boards would continue to rest on their shoulders. All that was proposed was to give effect to their views, to carry out their policies and to administer the department efficiently.

The Premier cited figures for the year 1935-36, and said that Government paid Rs. 90 lakhs out of total expenditure of 160 lakhs incurred on education by the Local Boards, and spent 12½ lakhs out of the 24 lakhs spent by the municipalities. When so much money was spent it was but natural that the Government should see that money was not wasted or stagnation and waste did not result.

INCREASE IN SCHOOL-GOING CHILDREN

During the period of ten years between 1925-26 and 1935-36, the number of schools increased from 13,480, to 14,922, the number of pupils rose from 9,13,168 to 12,48,000 and the rise in expenditure was from 181 lakhs to 244 lakhs exclusive of inspection and construction charges. Thus in a period of 10 years, the increase in the number of schools was about 1,500, the number of pupils was about 3 lakhs and the rise in expenditure was nearly 60 lakhs. The Chandavarkar Committee (Compulsory Primary Education Committee) said that they would have provide education for nearly 7,70,000 boys and 9 lakhs of girls. By now the population had increased and possibly the number of boys and girls of school-going age had also increased and the House could see what progress they were able to make during this period.

The Hon. Mr. Kher, read from the reports from the Divisions and pointed out that appointments were made for any purpose except for the purpose of education. Men without qualifications were appointed as Educational Officers. Some of them voluntarily surrendered their powers to the Board or the Chairmen of the Boards, some acquiesced in their powers being taken away by the Board. As a result they had seen how money was not spent to good purposes.

Several complaints since he took office had been received about illegal transfers and promotions. Many of the teachers did not know what would happen to them as their very existence depended on the sweet will of the members of the Board.

When the Act was first passed, Dr. Paranjpye expressed the hope that education would be compulsory in the districts before long. The result, however, seemed from facts that only in ten bodies they had made it compulsory. Two of them were District Local Boards and eight of them Municipalities. Even their decisions were only in name as facts showed that no step had been taken by these bodies to enforce their decisions and the effect had been the same as in other districts.

MADRAS EXAMPLE.

Continuing the Prime Minister said, since there had been complaints that boys from the scheduled castes were not admitted in these schools, it had become necessary to appoint a special officer to see that boys of these castes were not kept out for any whimsical reason. There was an order passed by the Madras Government that if within a radius of one mile of the school, there were any scheduled castes people living and there was no boy in the school it should be presumed that admittance for the boy had been refused and that would affect the grants to such schools. Government of Bombay also proposed to have a similar rule.

If this was the condition of compulsion in primary education in the Presidency, went on the Prime Minister, one could understand what would be the position regarding free and vocational training for boys and girls. It was no use spending two crores of rupees if at the end it was to be stated that due to maladministration of the School Boards, the objective could not be achieved. Government wanted to improve the entire machinery and try and make it more efficient.

PROVISIONS EXPLAINED.

Mr. Kher then explained the various provisions in the Bill. He said that men who were qualified to take stock from time to time and men who were experienced in the line would be asked to form the Provincial Board. As regards the apprehension that might be entertained by some that the amendments proposed would remove the scheduled castes, Muslims and Non-Brahmins from the positions that they held at present would be taken away or would lose it, the Prime Minister made a categorical statement that there was absolutely no need to have any such fears. Incidentally, he referred to the decision of the Government to have a school in every village with a population of 1,000, and this would be done during the course of this year.

SCHOOL FOR EVERY VILLAGE.

The amendments proposed, would help the Minister and the Department to carry on the work of education in the manner it ought, though he did not want to say that there would be an entire improvement. He hoped that gradually the School Boards would become more and more efficient so that the work of education within the province would progress on the right lines, so that the goal of making of education compulsory, free and universal might be achieved. Some who proposed to move amendments wanted this goal to be achieved within a period of three years. He wished that it could be done. But from experience that had been gained, he wanted to ask the House not to fix any time limit.

MOVE FOR POSTPONEMENT

Mr. J. G. More moved that the consideration of the Bill be postponed "sine die" as the measure before the House was not complete in itself as Mr. B. M. Gupte, Parliamentary Secretary, sought to move an amendment by which he wanted the inclusion of another clause in the Act which was not contained in the Bill before the House.

Premier Kher explained that the amendment referred to was only a consequential amendment to the preamble which was about primary education, and which included elementary education also.

The Speaker also agreed with the Prime Minister and Mr. More withdrew his motion.

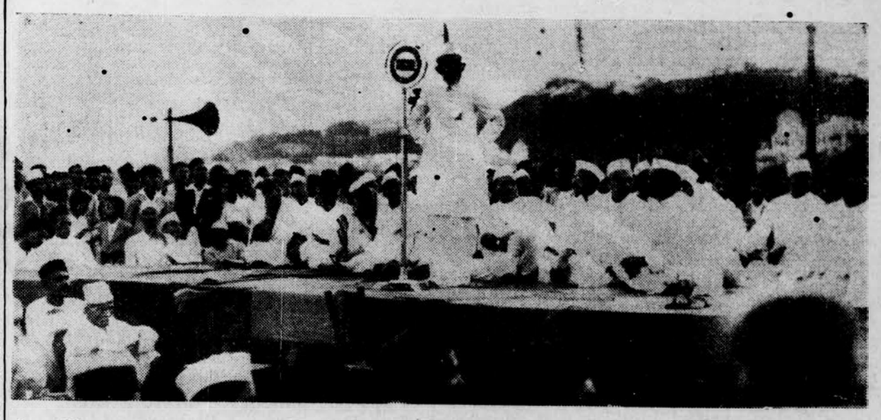
OPPOSITION TO FIRST READING.

Mr. D. W. Raut opposed the first reading of the Bill. He said that the measure before the House would not take the province very far. It was absolutely essential to specify the period within which compulsory, free and universal primary education was to be achieved. Otherwise the progress made would be slow. As regards the administrative officers being under the Control of the Government, he thought that this would curtail the power of the School Boards.

Mr. S. L. Karandiker said that he would consider this piece of legislation as an emergency measure brought in to overhaul a very regrettable state of affairs. He conceded that the position for drastic measures Even so, Government should impose a time limit for the operation of this piece of legislation. They should take the earliest opportunity of restoring all the powers they

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 6.)

NATIONAL WEEK IN CITY



A public meeting was held at Chaupatti on Wednesday to celebrate National Week. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, who presided over the meeting is seen addressing the gathering.

TO-DAY THIS WEEK

IT IS AGAIN

SULOCHANA

who once more triumphs in a drama of abiding interest.

"NEW SEARCHLIGHT"

A new type of drama which depicts peasants' plight and recklessness of a native ruler.

Director:—MR. HOMI MASTER.

Featuring: D. BILLIMORIA, GULAM MAHOMED, JAMSHEDJI, JILLOO, LAXMI, SAYED AHMED, GULAM RASUL.

At

IMPERIAL CINEMA LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY.

Shows: 5-15, 8 & 10-30.
Matinee on Saturday, Sunday, and Holidays at 2-30.

DURGA KHOTE

The Ist Lady of Our Screen

In a Role that for the 1st Time Finds a Parallel with modern Sophisticated life

You have seen her as "TARAMATI" the ideal Hindu Wife who sacrificed her all for her husband

You have seen her as "MIRA" who devoted her life to the altar of God

You have seen her as "KILOTALLA" the mighty woman of power and pageantry

★ *But this time meet her as the woman she really is*

LOVING & LOSING
WEEPING & LAUGHING
DEVOTED & DOUBTED

In a thrilling, heart-rending romance

SOUNGADI

(THE COMPANIONS)

A NATARAJ PICTURE

With:
MUBARAK
NAYAMPALLY
SALVI
VIMLA

Directed By: ALTEKAR

OPENING TO-DAY AT 2-30

MAJESTIC CINEMA

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programmes

VUB 244 metres, 1.231 kc/s. Also 31.4 metres, 9.565 kc/s. for Transmission I and 90.8 metres 3.305 kc/s. for Transmission II.

TRANSMISSION I

a.m.

11-30 Ramanavami. B. M. Devalankar of Poona Sanai Solo. 11-40 Temple-Shadows.

p.m.

12-15 B. M. Devalankar. 12-30 Janmotsava. 12-45 Sunderabai: Bhajans. 1-0 Lunch Hour Music.

TRANSMISSION II

p.m.

5-30 AIR Bhajan Mandal: Ram Nam Bhay. 5-40 Sunderabai: Bhajans. 5-55 Vijay Honnavarkar. Khayal Purvi and Thumri khamaj. 6-30 To Bhumijan. Keertan. 7-30 Marathi Books, review by S. M. Varde. 7-45 Rama Janma. 8-30 Bombay Orchestra: Adana. 8-35 Sunderabai: Bhajans. 8-45 Vijay Honnavarkar. Marathi pad. 9-0 News (Hindustani) 9-15 Ramanamki Mala. By AIR Artists. 9-30 News. 9-45 To-night in Bombay by Rashid Baig. 10-0 Chamber Music. 10-30 Hazel David: Soprano. 10-40 Dance Music.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 340 metres, 886 kc/s.

TRANSMISSION I

a.m.

7-0 Readings from 'Quran'. 7-15 Hamd. 7-25 Friday Concert. 8-0 Rag Hindole. 8-10 Memboob Jan. 8-25 Basheer Jaa. First News. 8-40 In English. 8-50 In Hindustani.

TRANSMISSION II

noon

12-0 Naat and Qawwali.

p.m.

1-0 Schubert.

TRANSMISSION III

p.m.

6-0 Rashid Ahmad Ajmeri. 6-20 Mehboob Jan Sholapuri. 6-35 Ram Janam. 6-50 Basheer Jan. 7-0 For Villagers only. 8-0 Urdu Poets. A talk in Hindustani by Majeed Malik. 8-15 Abdul Haq Qureshi. 8-30 A Bed Time Story. By Miss Ashfaq Ali. 8-40 Basheer Jan. 9-0 Mehboob Jan Sholapuri. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Sports. a review by G. D. Sondhi. Relayed from Lahore. 10-0 Ken Mac's Band. 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II
31.3 metres, 9,575 kc/s.
TRANSMISSION III
60 metres. 4.905 kc/s.

p.m.

6-0 to 7-0 Programmes as in Delhi I. 7-0 Classical Concert. 7-40 Nautch Gat on Hamidi. 7-45 Qawwali. 8-0 to 10-0 Programmes as in Delhi I. 10-0 Basheer Jan. 10-20 Instrumental Duet. 10-30 Abdul Haq Qureshi. 10-40 Mehboob Jan Sholapuri. 10-55 News.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4m. 810 kc/s. and 49.1m. 6.109 kc/s.
(Add 24 minute to all timings for Calcutta time.)

p.m.

12-36 Con Aston. 12-51 Francisco Casanova, and Orchestra. Weather. 1-36 Recorded Programme. 2-6 From Holy Quran by H. Motaharuddin. 2-21 Islamic Musical Programme. 2-51 Jitan Das Gupta.

TRANSMISSION II

p.m.

4-36 For Children. 4-51 Master Arun. 4-55 'Annapurna' playlet. 5-36 For Children. 6-6 When Sun Goes Down. 6-51 News, Weather. 7-6 News, Weather (Bengal). 7-21 Indian Theatrical Night 'Savitree'.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres, 1.500 kc/s.

p.m.

5-30 An hour with villagers. 6-30 Readings from 'Quran'. 6-45 Naz Begam. 7-5 Khyber Orchestra. 7-10 G. A. Khan Gwaliori. 7-25 Shamshad Begam. 7.45 Deeds and Events talk in Hindustani by John Michael. Around Ammu Jan. 9-0 Naz Begam. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Shamshad Begam. 10-0 G. A. Khan Gwaliori. 10-30 Naz Begam Dadra. 10-45 Alwidaa.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres, 1.086 kc/s.

p.m.

6-0 Classical Music. 6-15 Lal Mohammad. 6-30 Light Music. 6-45 Lal Mohammad. 7-0 For Countryside. 7-30 Religious Music. 8-0 Light Music. 8-15 Whether Indian Girl makes Ideal Wife debate in Hindustani. Shamim Sughra: Yes. Bashir Qureshi: No. 8-35 Light Music. 8-45 Lal Mohammad. 8-55 Hirabai. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Sports review by G. D. Sondhi. 10-0 Studio Concert. 10-30 Piano Recital.

Lucknow Programme

VUW 294 metres, 1.022 kc/s.

p.m.

6-30 Rahmat Ali. 6-40 Kumari Reba Ghosh. 7-0 Radio Orchestra. 7-10 Mujaddad Mian. 7-35 G. N. Goswami. 7-45 Current Events. 8-0 Allah Rakkhibai of Lucknow. 8-30 Mujaddad Mian. 8-50 G. N. Goswami. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Recent Travel in Europe talk by Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh. 10-0 Kumari Reha Ghosh. 10-20 Bhola Nath Bhattacharya. 10-30 Alla Rakkhibai.

B. B. C. Programme

GBJ (to 9-0 p.m.) 21.53 Mc/s (13.93m.)
GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97m.)
GSG 17.19 Mc/s 16.86 m)
GSO (to 8-30 p.m.) 15.18 Mc/s (19.76m.)
GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82m.)
GBD (from 9-5 p.m.) 11.75 Mc/s (25.53m.)

p.m.

7-25 Opening. 7-30 Palace of Varieties. 8-30 World Snooker Championship Final commentary by Willie Smith. 8-55 Scottish Dance Music. 9-10 America Speaks. 9-30 News. 9-50 Next Week's Programmes. 10-0 Fourth Man play by Michael Brett.

10-50 to 11-45 p.m. Arabic Programmes.
GSO 15.18 Mc/s (19.76m.)
GSC 9.58 Mc/s (31.32m.)
GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55m.)
GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.56m.)

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Thursday.

Mohamed Rahimtulla (35), a patient in the Habib Hospital suffering from pneumonia for the last eight days went to the verandah to spit out. He lost his balance and fell down.

An inquest was held over the body on Thursday and a verdict of accidental death was recorded by the Bombay Coroner.

Francis Fernandes was arrested by the Nagpada police, yesterday, on a charge of theft of Rs. 1,650 belonging to a nurse, living at Bellasis Road.

The accused was ordered to be remanded into police custody till April 21 at the Mazagaon Court to-day.

Investors' Bureau Again

Max Davidson and Gerald Mitchell, partners of the Investors' Advisory Bureau, who were recently acquitted on three charges of criminal breach of trust, were brought to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to answer a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 73,000.

Two cases are pending against the accused. One is a police case while the other is a private prosecution at the instance of Mrs. Manijeh E. Parekh. The amount Rs. 73,000 and in the second case the accused are charged with misappropriating Rs. 13,000.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be released on bail of Rs. 10,000 respectively with one surety, the accused to deposit Rs. 1,500.

The case stands adjourned to April 21.

A verdict of accidental death was passed by the Bombay Coroner's jury, to-day, at the inquest held on Deviba: Shamji (75), who died of injuries in the G. T. Hospital yesterday, due to a fall from the first floor of a Municipal Chawl at Chandanwadi, off Girgaum Road.

Wife And Husband Both Go To Court

"Oh, I curse the day when I married this woman. Never was man more wronged. I have been more sinned against than sinning. I have been the victim of the greatest and most inhuman fraud ever perpetrated on man by woman."

These words were uttered before the Chief Presidency Magistrate by a middle-aged Bhatia employed in one of the European firms of the city in accusing his wife of cheating.

While Kanji Vasanji, the man in question, was giving a graphic account of his unhappy married life, his wife Khasumbai Kanji was standing in the witness-box, about to give evidence in a case in which she charged her husband with voluntarily causing hurt and insult.

Four connected cases are before the Magistrate, in which the husband and wife figure respectively as the complainant and the accused.

The wife has lodged three complaints against her husband. The charges relate voluntarily causing hurt, insult, wrongful restraint giving false information to the police and with criminal misappropriation in respect of household utensils.

The husband has charged the wife and two others with cheating and criminal misappropriation of ornaments.

The case stands adjourned.

HANSRAJ "WIRELESS" TO BE RELEASED

Sequel To Sind Premier Interviewing Him

KARACHI, April 7.

According to the Hyderabad correspondent of the "Karachi Daily", Khan Bahadur Allah Bux, Premier had 20 minutes' interview with Hansraj "Wireless" in the Hyderabad Central Jail.

The Premier ascertained from the prisoner if he abjured his faith in the cult of violence. Hansraj reiterated his views against violence but declined to obtain release on condition.

It is stated that very shortly an order will be issued, releasing him. In case the Punjab and Sind Governments object to his presence in their provinces, he would proceed to the United Provinces or some other Congress province. —United Press.

MORE RESIGNATIONS

Protest Against Postponement Of Mysore Civic Elections

BANGALORE, April 6.

Mr. S. Lingappayya and Mr. Mahomed Sait, members of the Mysore Municipal Council, have tendered their resignations to the President as a protest against some alleged misunderstanding between the members and the President regarding the postponement of bye-elections.

It may be recalled that nine councillors resigned their seats as a protest against the curtailment of Local Self-Government powers some time before.—United Press.

Dharampur Maharani's Illness Causing Anxiety

The illness of Her Highness A. S. Manharkunverba Maharani Saheb of Dharampur caused by sudden on-set of "Uraemia" since the last two days is causing great anxiety to His Highness the Maharana Saheb and members of the Royal House, Subjects of the State and the numerous friends, well-wishers and admirers of Their Highnesses in Dharampur, Bombay and outside.

Her Highnes is a very popular figure in Bombay Society.

Prayers are being offered everyday by the officers and the Subjects of the State in their respective places of worship invoking His blessings for her speedy and sound recovery.

Kores (India) Ltd.

A report which appeared in some of the Bombay newspapers stated that the Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government visited the factory of Kores (India) Ltd., and declared that its manufactures as Swadeshi should be supported by Government. This report is not accurate. The Hon. Minister did not say or suggest that the concern was Swadeshi or that its manufactures being Swadeshi deserved Government support. What the Minister stated was that only those concerns which are genuinely Swadeshi should receive the support of Government. If Kores (India) Ltd., came within the category of Swadeshi concerns, its claims for support will receive the usual consideration.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 7-4-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —015 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.7 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 89.3 degrees 1.4 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 78.0 degrees 3.4 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 66 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 2 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 171 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 22 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 7-4-1938

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.4 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.09 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.88 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

BOXING IN CALCUTTA

Luis Blanco-Fathah Hassan Contest Expected To Provide Thrills

(From Our Correspondent)

CALCUTTA, April 7.

Luis Blanco, a young Filipino welter-weight boxer, is to be given an opportunity to prove that he really possesses a knock-out punch in either hand.

He is meeting the Egyptian welter-weight champion, Fathah Hassan, to-night at the Olympic Stadium, on the Lower Circular Road, in a ten-round contest.

This will be a severe test for Fathah Hassan, who comes to India after giving impressive display of solid hitting in Egypt.

SIR NAZIMUDDIN WARNS PRESS

CALCUTTA, April 7.

Replying to a question in the Bengal Assembly to-day about the publication of articles in the press against Government, the Home Minister, Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, stated that the volume of these untruths and misrepresentations was so vast that it had been found impossible to check this propaganda except by occasional warnings which, however, had little effect. Action under the existing law had some times been taken.

He added that the possibility of devising methods of dealing effectively with the mischief was under Government's consideration.—United Press.

Mrs. SUBBAROYAN ELECTED UNOPPOSED

MADRAS, April 7.

Mrs. Radhabhai Subbaroyan, wife of Dr. Subbaroyan, Education Minister, Madras Government was declared elected unopposed on Congress ticket to-day to the Central Legislative Assembly from the non-Mahomedan Madura-Ramnad-Tinnevelly districts general constituency in the bye-election caused by the death of Mr. George Joseph.—A. P.

UNITY MOVE IN ALLAHABAD

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, April 6.

A public meeting was held to-night under Congress auspices to inculcate the spirit of unity and goodwill among people. Pt. Sunderlal, President of the Communal Unity Board, presided. Speeches were made exhorting people to cultivate better relations. Pt. Sunderlal made a stirring speech, wherein he appealed to the people to forget and forgive.

Mr. Fakhrul Hussain, Secretary, local Muslim League, moved a resolution deploring the recent riot and appealing to people to cultivate good relations.

The resolution was passed unanimously, after several speakers had participated in the discussion.

Madras Govt. Receive Strike Notice

MADRAS, April 7.

The Government of Madras have received the copy of notice of strike sent by the Tramway and Electric Supply Workers Association to the employers.—A. P.

MALCOLM CYCLING CLUB

Arranging Three Cycle Races On April 24

The Malcolm Cycling Club is holding three cycle-races on 24th April, 1938, at 6 a. m., around the Oval Maidan, starting and finishing opposite the Band-stand.

The first will be a 3-mile Time Trial Race for Ladies; the second will be a 10-mile cycle race for men (massed start); and the third —the most interesting event, will be a 200-yards 'tri-cycle' race for children of 7 years of age and under.

NOVEL TYPE

The last race will be of a novel type, and a large number of entries is expected.

The entry-fee for men is Rs. 2, for ladies Re. 1, and as. 8 for children. All the children, who compete will be given Souvenirs. "Entries close on 20th April, at 12 noon, and should be handed over to B. Malcolm, the Hon. Racing Secretary of the Malcolm Cycling Club."

DEATH OF MR. H. H BELGAUMWALA

"The Bombay Chronicle" regrets to announce the death of Mr. Hirjibhai Hormusji Belgaumwala aged 63 which occurred at Hubli on Wednesday night.

Mr. H. H. Balgaumwala was a prominent cotton merchant and acted as agent to Messrs. Tata & Sons. for purchases of cotton in Hubli and Ycotmal Districts for a number of years.

He was the brother of Mr. N. H. Belgaumwala. He leaves two sons behind him and large circle of friends and relations to mourn his loss.

Hubli Tribute To Late H. H. Belgaumwala

(From Our Correspondent).

HUBLI, April 7.

Seth Hirjeebhoy H. Belgaumwala, prominent Parsi cotton merchant passed away after a short illness last night. He was the agent of Tata and other prominent mills for a number of years. He was at one time the biggest purchaser, in the Hubli market known for its Kumta cotton. He also made purchased in other markets of Karnatak, Berrars and Central Provinces.

Of late, of account failing health, he had practically retired from business. He was forefront in helping all philanthropic causes he took keen interest in national movement. He was president of the local Parsee Anjuman. His funeral took place this morning and was attended by a large concourse of people including prominent members of other communities. He was 64 at the time of his death and leaves behind him two sons.

As a mark of respect to his memory, the local Cotton Market was kept closed to-day.

Biyani Elected To Commerce Chamber Executive

AKOLA, April 5.

The Hon'ble Mr. Brijlal Biyani, Member, Council of State has been elected as a member of the Executive Committee of the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry from Berar Province.

The Hon'ble Mr. Brijlal Biyani has been elected President of the All-India Rajasthan Workers' Conference to be held at Bombay during the Easter Holidays. It is reliably understood that Mr. Biyani has consented to preside.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(By A SUBURBAN MAN)

To-day my thoughts have turned to Suburban Roads and Traffic. The heavy toll of accidents recorded on Ghodbunder Road, during the last two years has made the Suburban Police keep a very close watch, which has revealed quite a number of facts, which would surely have been remedied but for funds, which the suburbs so much lack.

The time has now come when Suburban Municipalities must make sufficient provision in their budget for development of roads.

I feel that by some way or the other the Ghodbunder Road, the main road to the suburbs, must be provided with footpaths on either side.

BUS SERVICE REORGANISATION

The Bandra Bus Service that now plys their buses in nearly every area of the suburbs are, I understand, to shortly reorganise their service.

A fleet of new buses are now to run on various routes and the old ones are to be completely overhauled.

The pass system introduced during the taxi-bus rate war on the Hill Road route was also carried on, on the Mahim Jogeshwari route, this system is to be completely abolished and the ticket system will again be used.

Revision in timings is to be another reform. No waiting for long periods, says my informant, for every route will have an extra number of buses, running to scheduled timings.

ANNUAL SPRING GATHERING

Tilak Mandir, Vile Parle, was crowded on Tuesday afternoon. The event was the annual spring gathering of the Women's Branch of the Lokmanya Seva Sangh.

Mrs. Krishnabai Charegaonkar, entertained the gathering with a very interesting programme of ballads.

(Continued from Col 7)

ORDNANCE: at 5-30 p.m.

EXHIBITION MATCH

The Bombay Gymkhana have arranged an exhibition hockey match to be played between Bombay's new League Champions, the Lusitanians and the Bangalore Indians at 4-15 p.m. to-day.

Aga Khan Hockey

Poona United Eliminate B.E.S.T.

EXTRA-TIME GOAL DECIDES ISSUE

BOMBAY, Thursday.

In striking contrast to the games witnessed during the last 2 or 3 days in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, the standard of hockey, in Thursday's match, between the Poona United and the B. E. S. T., was on the weaker side. Yet the match had its interest, particularly because the rival teams were equally balanced and could not come to a conclusion till extra-time, was played, in which the visitors from Poona scored the all-important goal through De Mello, their centre-forward.

Fonseca, the losers' left back, played a sound game and so did Moore, their custodian, but for whose several clever saves, the Poona team might have done damage early in the game.

EVEN EXCHANGES

Even exchanges marked the opening phases of the game; both attack-lines fought hard, yet could not get through. Passing to each other correctly Lewis and Gardner, the local team's centre-forward and inside-right respectively carried the ball to the Poona 'D' and the latter failed to beat Lee, the visitors' goal-keeper. Soon after Gardner shot wide after making an opening for himself. At the other end nothing came out of a dangerous raid by the Poona forwards, when Fonseca cleared the ball before De Mello could put his stick to it. The Best goal had two more narrow escapes immediately afterwards but credit for these might well be given to Moore, the Tramwaymen's custodian.

Play was transferred to either end in turn and whenever the local team attacked Gardner was prominent.

LOVE ALL

The score-boards were blank when the teams crossed over.

WELL PLAYED! MOORE

Moore was called upon to save from De Mello immediately after resumption. The Electricians did not take long to get into their opponents' territory but all their efforts were frustrated. Moore saved again, this time a hot shot by Fitzpatrick, the visitors' outside-right. The Poona forwards played in and around the Tramwaymen's 25 line at this stage and the attacking right flankman, for the second time, found his better in Moore. The Best goalkeeper brought off yet another clever save, when Yussuf tested him a little later.

Despite repeated "tries" by the rival forwards, the score at the end of 60 minutes' play was still love all.

POONA ONE UP

Early in the extra-time Poona United went 1 up on the boards, when De Mello, their centre-forward, at last succeeded in beating Moore with a tricky left-handed push, in the corner of the goal.

In the second period Gardner got a chance, when he moved up with Lewis and shot wide. The B. E. S. T. boys made efforts to come to terms but the visitors' defenders held out till the end to gain the right of playing in the next round.

THE RESULT:

POONA UNITED	1 goal
B. E. S. T.	Nu.

THE TEAMS:

POONA UNITED: Lee; Fitzpatrick and James; Pillay, Gidney and Francis; J. Fitzpatrick, Yusuf, De Mello, Tomlinson and Nicholas.

B. E. S. T.: Moore; De Mello and Fonseca, Elliot, Spilling and Vaz; Grostate, Gardner, Lewis, Thomas and Fernandes.

UMPIRES: K. S. Lynn and Ahmed Din.

TO-DAY'S MATCH

LAHORE Y. M. C. A. vs. KIRKEE

(Continued in Col. 5.)

Q: "What is the best remedy for Bronchitis and all Chest Affections?"

ANGIER'S is the answer

For any weakness of throat or chest, or any tendency to tuberculosis; for a troublesome cough, bronchitis or any chest affection, the standard approved treatment is a course of Angier's Emulsion.

It soothes and strengthens the lungs, promotes appetite, greatly improves digestion, and exerts a pronounced tonic, invigorating influence upon the general health.

If a cold or a cough has already started, Angier's is the best means of throwing it off and repairing the damage caused.

No other emulsion is so highly recommended for its strengthening and healing properties. Angier's has been prescribed by the medical profession for over forty years. It is unequalled for those with a tendency to colds, 'flu and lung troubles. Angier's soothes and heals the membrane of the throat and the inner lining of the bronchial tubes, and at the same time builds up strength and powers of resistance.

No mother should be without a bottle of Angier's Emulsion in the house. Remember—Angier's is the most palatable of all emulsions, and it agrees perfectly with delicate, sensitive stomachs.

"I have prescribed Angier's frequently."

A Doctor writes. "Some two months ago I had occasion to try Angier's Emulsion personally for a troublesome and worrying cough. In a few days my appetite commenced to return, and in a short time my cough completely disappeared. I still continue taking Angier's and have prescribed it frequently."

(Signed)———, M.B.

Of all Chemists and Bazars in two sizes.

Angier's Emulsion contains no animal oil, and in its preparation is untouched by hand. It is therefore acceptable to all castes and religions.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Snd 8, 1994
Muslim: Safar 6, 1357
Parsi: Avan 5, 1307
Hightide: 5-36, 18-53
Lowtide: 0-11, 11-56
Sunrise: 6h. 28m.
Sunset: 6h. 54m.
Ramnavmi: Bank Holiday.

Saturday, April 9

8 8 Strathmore sails at 1 p.m.

Monday, April 11.

Legislative Council, 2 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

OBITUARY

Shivdas, dearly beloved eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Narotam Vithal Purshotam, died on Thursday 7th April, after a brief illness. Uthamna ceremony to-day (Friday), 8th April, at 5 p.m. at 17, Vatchagandhy Road, Gamdevi.

BRITISH MAZDAZNANS

Sir Hormasjee Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, Kt., has issued invitations to meet the British Mazdaznans at Tardeo Road, to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m.

YOUNG WORKERS' LEAGUE

A meeting of the General Body of the Young Workers' League will be held to-day (Friday) at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at the Office of the League.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Magnificent Obsession", Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Wise Girl" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Kunku" Daily at 5, 8 and 11 p.m.
EROS—"The Frog" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Bulldog Drummond's Revenge." Last day to-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Ushne Kya Socha" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Daughter of Himalayas" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Lutaroo Lalna" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Kanhopatra" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Mitha Zahar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Jwala" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Victoria The Great" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Chandrarao More" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Tarzan's Revenge" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Garib-ki-Tope" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Man in Possession" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END—"300 Days and After" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

B. P. WOMEN'S COUNCIL

The Bombay Presidency Women's Council will be 'At Home' at the Town Hall to-day (Friday) to meet the delegates who attended the N. C. W. I. Biennial Conference at Delhi, when they will give their impressions of the Conference.

N. K. G. S. B. SANGH

Mr. Dattatraya Bhaskar Nadkarni will speak on the economic condition of the Goud Saraswat Brahmins of the North Kanara to-day (Friday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sangh's Hall, Sokabai Building, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaum.

YOUNG MEN'S BOVI ASSOCIATION

The following members have been elected as office-bearers for the year 1938-1939:—

Messrs. Raghuram Uchil (President; M. B. Udyawar (Hon. Secretary); A. Keshav and M. K. Uchil (Joint Treasurers).

LAL BAVTA PRESS KAMGAR UNION

The first meeting of the newly elected Managing Committee of the Lal Bavta Press Kamgar Union will be held to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. in the office of the Union at Contractor Building No. 4, Bombay No. 4.

Regal To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAST DAY!

:: TO-MORROW ::

:: TO-MORROW ::

CAPITOL From TO-DAY
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Also on SUNDAY at 10 A.M. at As. 9 and As. 4 only.

GENIUS MUST BE ACCLAIMED - - - -

—and the Management of the Capitol pays its tribute to the genius of WALT DISNEY, and in response to a CABLE REQUEST received from New York, has pleasure in screening his film masterpiece at the Capitol FOR ONE WEEK MORE!

All wondrously filmed in marvelous MULTIPLANE TECHNICOLOR
Distributed by RKO RADIO Pictures

NEW STOCK EXCHANGE RULES

Deputation To Wait On Bombay Govt.

The Stock Exchange held a general meeting on Thursday afternoon according to the special requisition by 75 members for the purpose of considering the recent "Gazette" notification of the Government of Bombay regarding introduction of new rules in the Stock Exchange on the 19th April.

Prolonged discussions ensued when brokers represented that rules regarding deposit money enforcement of stamp duty, etc., were real hardships imposed on their monopoly of exchange.

Several amendments were proposed, for representation to the Government of Bombay.

A Committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Umakant S. Desai, Dhansukhlal C. Mehta, Mr. Kerde, Mr. Motilal Bawalal, with powers to co-opt, to wait on deputation on the Bombay Government.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S PROGRAMME

The Acting Municipal Commissioner has fixed the following programme of his weekly Morning Rounds for the months of April and May 1938:

The Municipal Commissioner will visit each Ward of the City in turn in company with the Councillors of the respective Wards according to the following programme:—

Ward—Meeting place—Date—Time (B.T.)
A, Western Gate of the Arthur Crawford Market, 9-4-1938, 7 a.m.
B, Musjid Bridge, 23-4-1938, 7 a.m.
C, Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade Station, 30-4-1938, 7 a.m.
D, Gowalia Tank Tram Terminus, 7-5-1938, 7 a.m.

Residents of each ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

POSTAL NOTICE

Parcels for Germany direct per M/s "Goldenfels" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 11-0 a.m. on Saturday, the 9th April, 1938.

SPECIAL DAY FOR LADIES AT INDUSTRIES FAIR

Only ladies will be allowed in the Fair to-day (Friday) from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.

A. I. S. A.

Khadi Bhandar, Kalbadevi Road will remain open for Sales on account of the National Week, to-day (Friday).

GYMNASTIC FEATS

Under the auspices of the Halai Lohana Mahajan and Lohana Sahaykari Mandal, Bombay, feats of gymnastic displays will be given to-day (Friday) at 3-40 p.m. (S.T.) in the compound of the Elphinstone High School, when Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi will preside.

BOMBAY SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

The Bombay Secondary Teachers' Association extends its invitation to the members of the Association to attend the film "Daughter of the Himalayas" featurnig Enakshi Rama Rao, M.A., (Hons) shown at the Krishna Cinema, Charni Road. The film is to be shown by courtesy of Messrs. Bhavnani Productions to-day (Friday) at 8-30 a.m.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION

Under the auspices of the Union, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will speak on "Men and Things in the Bombay Assembly", on Thursday the 14th instant at 6-30 p.m. in the hall of the Union, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chanpatty.

FORT CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE

The third conference of the members of the Managing Committees of Societies in Fort area will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 3-15 p.m. in the Institute's Office at Sir Vithaldas Thackersey Memorial Building, 9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, Bombay.

'SHREE HALVAD YUVAK MANDAL'

The annual gathering of the Mandal will be held to-day (Friday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the office of Empire Talkies Distributors, Heera-House, Sandhurst Road. The residents of Halvad, residing in Bombay and Suburbs, are invited to be present on this occasion.

D. B. RANCHHODBHAI'S PORTRAIT

Under the joint auspices of the D. B. Ranchhodbhai Centenary Committee and the Buddhi Vardhak Sabha, Bombay, a public meeting will be held to-day (Friday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Forbes Gujarati Sabha Mandir, when Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, the President of the D. B. Ranchhodbhai Centenary Committee will unveil the oil portrait of the late D. B. Ranchhodbhai and will declare open the publication of the Centenary Memorial Volume.

HALAI MAHAJAN

Under the joint auspices of Shri Halai Lohana Mahajan and Shri Halai Sahaykari Mandal, sports competitions will be held to-day (Friday) at 3 p.m. in the Elphinstone High School Compound at Dhobi Talao.

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, the Home Member will preside on the occasion and distribute the prizes.

TOLL OF TYPHOID

Typhoid has taken the toll of three lives in one family within the short space of ten days.

The tragedy has occurred in the family of Mr. Narotam Vithal Purshottam, a partner of the well-known firm of Vithal Purshottam and Sons of Bombay.

The first victim was Miss Laxmi the eldest daughter of Mr. Narotam, who died on March 28.

A week later the second daughter Shivganga also succumbed to the infection; and Mr. Shivdas, the eldest son of Mr Narotam, who died yesterday, is the third victim of the foul disease.

PROFESSOR K. C. SHARMA:

Prof. Sharma is a "Strong Man" from U. P., who performed several amazing feats of strength at the Indian Industries Fair. He can stop running cars, allow a car to pass over his chest and even pull it with his hair. In some of these feats he is accompanied by his friend, Vishwanath Khanna, of Cawnpore.

Many well-known Congress leaders have awarded certificates to Professor Sharma on seeing his demonstrations.

A MOSQUE FOR WORLI CHAWLS

Appeal To Muslims

The members of the Mahfil-e-Ashiquan-i-Rasool, Worli in the course of an appeal to philanthropic Muslims say that though there is a population of about twenty thousand Muslims in the Worli Chawls, there are no facilities for them to offer prayer and they are too poor too collect sufficient money to build a mosque and they request that some generous-hearted Muslims will get a mosque built for them.

AT THE SWADESHI EXHIBITION TO-DAY

Chakrakodi Narayan Shastri, Sangitkar of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore and the Principal of Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, Bangalore, will play music, violin, flute and Harmonium.

And to-day (Friday), Saturday and Sunday, the 8th, 9th and 10th April the Band will be played, and the Magician Mino-the-Mystic will perform various magic feats.

COMMISSIONER TO GO ROUND 'A' WARD

The Municipal Commissioner and the Councillors of "A" Ward will meet near the Western Gate of the Arthur Crawford Market to-morrow (Saturday) at 7 a.m (B. T.) to go round the Ward.

Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

BOMBAY BARODA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established in 1925, the Bombay Baroda, Assurance Co., of Baroda, has declared a quinquennial bonus of Rs. 50 and 60 on whole Life and Endowment policies per rupees one thousand. Mr. Phirozshah P. Contractor is the Managing Agent, Mr. A. P. Rao is the Manager and Mr. Kirtanlal A. Trivedi is the Secretary of the concern, Rajratna B. K. Bhate, is the Chairman of the Board of Directors.

SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ

The Sri Ramnavami festival will be celebrated from to-day (Friday), Avatara Utsavam from 9 a.m., to 12 noon. There will be a Harikatha Kalakshepam on "Srirama Jananam" by Sangeetha Vidwan Natesa Bhagavathar of Tiruvalur at 9-0 p.m.

HINDI SIKSHA PRACHARAK SAMITI

The prize distribution ceremony of Dadar Municipal and Anglo-Hindi Schools will be performed by Premier Kher at Gandhi Maidan, Sayani Road, Saitan Chowki, Dadar at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), to-day (Friday).

TO MEET BR. MAZDAZNANS

Sir Hormasji Cawasji Dinshaw Adenwalla, will give a party to meet the British Mazdaznans at 'Adenwalla Baug' Tardeo Road to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

THE DADAR SARVAJANIK ANGLO-VERNACULAR FREE NIGHT SCHOOL

Under the auspices of the above school, Harijan boys of the Mahalaxmi Kachrapati Harijan Gymnasium, those of the Bandra Harijan Free Night School, and Harijans of Dadar Harijan New Chawl will be taken on a trip to Vihar Lake, Jogeshwari Caves ond Mud-Hill on Sunday the 10th instant.

Starting at about 8 a.m. on that day, they will first visit the Vihar Lake, then at about 11 a.m. they will proceed to Jogeshwari Caves where they will have dinner and games in the afternoon. In the evening at about 5 p.m. they will start for Versova and therefrom in a boat will go to Mud-Hill, returning to Bombay at about 8-30 p.m.

The Madras Government, it is understood, have addressed a communication to the Government of India, urging the desirability of establishing a Radio Station at Rajahmundry to serve the Andhra area.

SHOP ASSISTANTS BILL

City Hotel-Keepers To Mobilize

The Secretary, Bombay Hotel-Keepers' Association, writes:—

For a preliminary discussion and for forming a correct idea of the Bombay Government's proposed legislation on the subject of regulating the hours of work of shop assistants, including assistants working in hotels, restaurants and eating houses, a meeting of the selected persons from amongst the prominent hotel-owners in the city was held last night, Wednesday last, at "Madhavashram" terrace, Girgaon, Bombay under the auspices of the Bombay Hotel-Keepers' Association.

DEMAND FOR INQUIRY.

The general sense of discussion of the meeting was that the Government should firstly be requested to hold a thorough investigation into the question of the hotel-keeping business by appointing a proper committee and to get themselves properly acquainted with the correct state of affairs of this kind of business and to see how already the hotel-owners are labouring under a thousand and odd grievances and to how many mother-in-laws they have to bow.

The meeting then decided that in order finally to decide upon the method of approach on the subject to the Government, a meeting of all the hotel-keepers (Hindus, Iranees and Muslims, etc.), should be called early next week at a prominent public hall and for this purpose to approach every one of the 3,000 and odd hotel-keepers in Bombay.

The meeting believed that, if proper efforts are made to place all their grievances before the Government, so as to thoroughly convince the Government about their case, the Government would certainly be so sympathetic as to reconsider the matter so far, at least, as the hotel-keeping business is concerned.

NATIONAL WEEK

Programme For To-day

ANDHERI—Khadi hawking on Marzban Road. Public lecture at Marol by Mr. D. N. Wandrekar, M.L.A., 9 p.m.

BYCULLA—Public meeting at Ghorupdeo, at 7 p.m. Sjt. V. Baburao Hire, M.L.A., will preside and the speakers will include Messrs. A. C. Jakti, K. L. Borkar, Bhagwantrao Mhatre and V. J. Wable.

DADAR—Public meeting at 9 p.m. in Vanmali Hall. Mr. Govindrao Deshpande, Mrs. Lakshmibai Thuse and Mr. B. M. Gupte will speak and Mr. L. M. Patil will preside.

SANTA CRUZ—Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition in Saraswat Colony. Time: 8 to 11 a.m., 4 to 8 p.m.

NATIONAL WEEK IN 'F' WARD

To-day (Friday), public meeting at Kamgar Maidan, Poibavdi, Parel, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), Mr. Jhinabhai P. Joshi, (M.L.A.), will preside. Speakers:—Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Messrs. Bapu Saheb Gupte, S. K. Patil, S. B. Mahadeshwar, S. A. Dange, V. B. Karnik, S. S. Mirajkar, Madan Shetty and others.

Rama Navami Celebrations

SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ.

In connection with the Sri Rama Navami Utsavam the following is the programme to-day (Friday), 10 a.m. Avathara Utsavam. 4-30 p.m. Upanyasam. 8-30 p.m. Harikatha Kalakshepam on Sri Rama Jananam by Sangeetha Vidwan Brahmasri Natesa, Bhagavathar or Triruvalur.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ.

In connection with Sree Rama-Navami Utsavam, to-day's (Friday) programme is as under.

10 a.m. to 12 noon, Avathara Utsavam. 12-30 to 3 p.m. poor feeding, 4-30 p.m. Harikatha Kalakhsepam by Brahmashree Pattam, Venkatrama Bhagavathar, 9 p.m. Musical entertainment by Shramati Chellammal, with suitable accompaniments."

SHRI RAM JAYANTI MAHOTSAWA

Under the auspices of Sheth Matubhai Kasanbhai Solicitor, Adyatmic Sanskrit Vidyalaya, a public meeting will be held to-day (Friday) at 8-45 a.m. sharp in Brahma Nivas when Mr. Ramprasad Premshanker Rau, Principal of Sheth Anandilal Podda: High School will preside.

RAMANA SATCHIDANANDA SAMAJ.

The members of the above Samaj will celebrate "Sri Rama-Navami Uthsava" from Friday the 8th to Saturday the 16th April, in the Pandal specially erected between Krishna Buildings Nos. 1 and 2, Parel, Bombay.

GOWD SARASWAT BRAHMIN SABHA.—Shri Rama Navami Day will be celebrated to-day (Friday) between 3 to 6 p.m. at Sion Fort, (near G. I. P. Sion Station).

IMPERSONATION CHARGE BY INSURANCE COMPANY

Defence In High Court Case For Claim On Life Policy

During the hearing of a case before Mr. Justice Rangnekar and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia at the High Court, sensational allegations of fraud were made by an insurance company.

The case came in appeal against the judgment of the sub-judge of Ahmedabad.

In this case the plaintiff Manekial Kalidas claimed from the Yorkshire Insurance Co. Ltd. the amount of two policies issued to his deceased mother Bai Kesar by the defendant company.

After the policies were issued in 1929, Bai Kesar assigned them to her son, the plaintiff.

On the death of Bai Kesar in 1930, the plaintiff claimed Rs. 10,000 due on the policies from the company and on refusal filed the present suit.

THE DEFENCE

The suit was contested by the defendant company on the ground that the proposal for the policies and the declaration purported to have been signed by Bai Kesar, but in fact they were not signed by Bai Kesar but by some other lady of the name of Kesar Anraji.

The Company further pleaded that the person examined by their medical officer in connection with the policy of Bai Kesar was not Bai Kesar herself, but the other lady.

In this way, a fraud had been perpetrated on the company which rendered the policies null and void.

It was further alleged that false representations were made by Bai Kesar in the proposal as regards her age and condition of health, which invalidated the policy.

The trial judge having dismissed the suit, the plaintiff appealed to the High Court.

JUDGMENT

In the course of their judgment, their lordships observed that the burden of proving the allegations of fraud was on the company.

The evidence showed that the company had failed to prove the alleged misrepresentations as to the age and health of Bai Kesar.

Refering to the alleged impersonation by Kesar Anraji, Their Lordships observed that her evidence was essential and material, but she was not examined by the lower court.

Their Lordships had, therefore, summoned this woman for giving evidence in this court, and this had cleared the suspicion, if there was any, of this woman having impersonated for Bai Kesar as alleged by the defendant Company.

Their Lordships, therefore, set aside the judgment of the lower court, allowed the appeal and passed a decree for Rs. 10,220 in favour of the plaintiff with costs.

NO WORK POSSIBLE WITH PATRONISING ATTITUDE

Prof. Bhagvat's Warning To Students

"Optimism, self-sacrifice and love of humanity should be the guiding factors in the life of a social worker" was the advice given to students by Prof. N. K. Bhagvat at lecture delivered on Wednesday in the Bombay Presidency Adult Education Society's Hall, Hornby Road, Bombay. The talk was the first in the series of lectures arranged by the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation for training students in social work in connection with the Literacy Campaign and Adult Education Scheme launched by them.

NO PATRONISING

The Speaker emphasized on the fact that the students should be something of a psychologist, to have the correct approach to the villager. The villager by nature is conservative, yet simple; reserved yet open-hearted. The student should win over the villager. The villager can be docile as well as hostile. Prof. Bhagvat warned the students against adopting a patronizing attitude even unconsciously, for then, no work would be possible in the villages.

To-morrow, (Thursday) Mrs. Tarabai Modak and Mr. M. T. Vyas M.A. Education, (London) will talk on allied subjects, at 6-0 p. m. in the same Hall.

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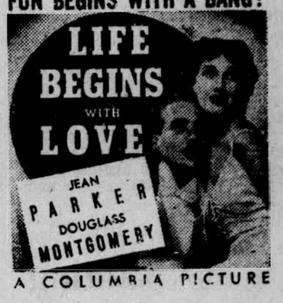

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1938

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Report of the Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay for the year 1936 is the last of the old regime, and as such is a convenient standard for comparing progress under the new regime of provincial autonomy. Speaking generally, the Report does not show an appreciable improvement upon the previous years, and in several of the cases when some improvement is noticeable one cannot be quite sure it was due more to active remedial measures than to chance. The death-rate in the province during the year was 27.73 per thousand of population as against 28.45 for 1935 and the quinquennial average of 26.97. There was a slight decrease in the mortality from some of the epidemics like small-pox and plague but on the other hand there was slight increase in deaths from cholera, dysentery and diarrhoea and respiratory diseases. It is a matter for serious concern that deaths from respiratory diseases show an increase every year. The following observations of the Director are particularly distressing: "If every death coming under this heading was correctly notified, it would have been apparent that the increase is mainly due to tuberculosis of the lungs. The available statistics are, in spite of the far from satisfactory method of registration, sufficient to warn us of the menace of this disease which is increasing in towns and spreading in the rural areas from the urban areas. The death-rate from phthisis both in towns and villages has been steadily increasing since 1932 and the rate of 1936 for rural areas has only once before been reached, in 1930; the ratio for towns shows the same steady increase since 1932 and the ratio of 1936 is the highest except for the years 1919 and 1920 following the pandemic of influenza. This increase is reflected in deaths from other respiratory diseases under which many phthisis deaths have undoubtedly been reported." The situation, indeed, calls for most serious consideration from Government local bodies and the public alike. Only strong and concerted measures can effectively combat the alarming spread of phthisis.

Wanted Better Sanitation

Of the epidemics that still take a high toll the worst are cholera and small-pox. 11,304 died of cholera in 1936, as against 11,191 in 1935. This is a far higher mortality than the average since 1920, which is only about 8,000. "For further reduction in the mortality," says the Director,—where is the reduction?—"measures which will strike at the root have to be adopted. Without better sanitation and purer water supply of the villages much improvement is not to be expected." We agree and hope that now at least the measures that strike at the root will be adopted on more than a make-believe scale. What is true of cholera is nearly as true of small-pox, which is still about as virulent as it was in the first twenty years of the century. Here again mere vaccination and other forms of doctoring will not do. Better sanitation is all-essential.

Infant Mortality

It is a pity that even infant mortality, has shown but a slight decrease since 1915. The mortality in 1936 was 166 per 1,000 births as against about 180, the average since 1915. The infant mortality in Bombay City was 249 as against 245 in 1935. Among the towns the following recorded very high rates. Poona Suburban (533), Pandharpur (359), Nasik (356), Viramgaon (355), Surat (308), Kirkee Cantonment (306), and Ahmednagar (303). The highest rural infantile death rate was recorded in Kanara (221), which is due largely to the poverty and insufficient feeding of the mothers and abnormally deficient milk supply in the district. The Report mentions various measures taken to reduce infant mortality. The principal ones are:—(i) Visits by the Municipal District Nurses for the purposes of getting into touch with prospective mothers and for discovering cases of sickness especially among women and children and unvaccinated children; for enquiry into the condition of new-born infants; and for giving instructions by homely talks as to the care and rearing of children. (ii) Attendance on confinements. (iii) Provision of necessaries and comforts during the lying-in period. (iv) Maternity Homes. (v) Infant Welfare Centres and Infant Milk Depots. All these are sound measures but unfortunately they are generally confined to cities and a few towns. We need more maternity homes in the towns, many more trained nurses and dais for rural areas, and also more infant welfare centres and infant milk depots. We earnestly hope the new popular Government will give their very best attention to the task of preventing infantile mortality and, indeed, to public health in general.

Expediting Federation

Sir John Wardlaw-Milne, Chairman of the Commons India Committee, well represents British imperialists in general in his anxiety to foist Federation on India without any delay. He does not ignore the opposition to the scheme which he saw in his recent visit to India. But making the wish father to the thought, he believes that the opposition will not continue when "popular control in the centre in co-operation with the States became an accomplished fact." He perhaps thinks that the attitude of the Congress towards Federation will finally be the same as that towards Provincial Autonomy, about the actual working of which he has drawn a very one-sided picture. The sooner Britain is disillusioned, the better for all concerned.

It appears that an attempt will be made soon enough to inaugurate the proposed Federal scheme without any appreciable changes therein. And the sudden decision of the Viceroy to go to England on four months' leave cannot but be in that connection. The talk of constitutional reform in the States known to be friendly towards Federation is evidently part of the plan to keep up a show of democracy in the Federal scheme. Sir Albion Bannerji suggests an immediate revision of the Treaties with the Federating Princes so as to leave them free to introduce suitable constitutional reforms. But it is one thing to give the Princes freedom to introduce reforms and quite a different thing for them actually to introduce them on any substantial scale. However, at present Congress will only wait and see the future developments.

HAVE MERCY ON QUACKS

Medical Bill Ignores Interests Of The Poor

(BY COMET.)

Now that the new Medical Bill for the Ayurvedic and Unani practitioners is being considered by the Government of Bombay, I venture to put forward a few criticisms and suggestions, for publication in your much-esteemed journal, and shall feel grateful if you are able to give it publicity.

The Medical Bill is unreasonably very harsh on the uneducated and half-educated quacks of all systems of medicine, who may be fined up to Rs. 500 if detected practising. The reason for this drastic piece of legislation is obviously to protect the public as shown in the statement of objects and reasons. In this respect the Bombay Bill is distinctly in advance of the Medical Act of England where no such provision exists. It would have been worthwhile for the makers of the Bill to investigate why the law of England did not put in a penal provision for quacks.

Qualified Quacks

In the medical profession itself there are many 'qualified' quacks having the best scientific training, but failing in every case that comes to their care. Cases are not rare where sudden deaths have taken place under a scientific injection or on an operation table. Common colds, influenza, cough, diarrhoea, dysentery take months in scientific hands, and the less said about the efficacy of scientific treatment the better it will be for the prestige of the science.

Beside being highly expensive, the doctor to-day is extremely apathetic. Anyone who is acquainted with the inner working of hospitals will be able to understand the truth of the statement. Urgent cases are sent back on the ground of no beds. Masses of poor people waiting at the outdoor dispensary are treated like cattle. Doctors often do not attend to cases on the plea of being in a party, or a club. Patients in agonies are asked to visit the doctor the next day during office hours. What are these people to do especially when they are without money? Are there sufficient number of scientific doctors who will be prepared to sympathise with their patients and treat them free and relieve them of their distress? It is this class of people who go to quacks, and this is the reason why uneducated and half-educated quacks are still flourishing, and perhaps will continue to flourish till the end of the times.

It is no use forgetting that our ideas of quackery changes with the change of times. The practitioners, once their name enters the Register are considered to be 'scientific'. All Vaids and Hakims were so long 'quacks', only now they will be 'scientific' thanks to the legislation. Imagine for a moment, that since 1912 when the first Medical Act came into existence, and the Vaids and Hakims had been constantly prosecuted for being quacks and fined Rs. 500 where these practitioners would have been to-day! There is already an Act for Allopaths, a Bill for Vaids and Hakims, but none for Homoeopaths, Naturopaths, Chromopaths, bone-setters, spiritual healers or healers through Yoga. Are they, therefore, for ever to be medical quacks only to be constantly dragged to a court of law and fined up to Rs. 500? What will happen to Homoeopathy, for instance, in the next ten years? Will it not be extinct? A law to be a true law cannot afford to ignore such remote possibilities

Household Remedies

Moreover, treatment by a registered practitioner is very costly, say Rs 10 for one consultation. Neither money is so cheap in India, nor the poor Indians can afford to spend it. Therefore, we have the largest number of household and popular remedies, and in every village and mohalla there are men who are supposed to administer them efficiently. These people under the law, will be prevented from prescribing, and the household remedies will disappear in the course of time. It will be a great national loss.

Human suffering, and life and death of human beings are guided by higher force of nature. Why is it assumed by Government that men will be in constant danger unless they consult qualified doctors who charge fat fees? Medical qualifications, as such, came in very recently, but

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 5).

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

The Tension In Europe

(From Our Own Correspondent)

PRAGUE, April 1.

The tension in Europe remains close. All that can be said now with confidence is that the strain which received an intensification with the German absorption or annexation of Austria, has not led to further complications as fitted to lead to new convulsions or conflicts. At the same time, it is premature to talk of any striking abatement of the tension. The prospect of such an abatement, it is viewed, would depend greatly upon certain definite issues: the discussions relating to Central Europe; the Spanish struggle and the Anglo-Italian conversations now under way. Though attention at the moment is closely directed to the first of these, a more determining influence may in ways be exercised by the latter two, with which Britain is more directly connected. Indeed, it is no exaggeration to state that British attitude in regard to the first of considerable weight owing to German care to it, is dependent to a large extent, on estimates and calculations linked with the two other. Such estimates and calculations at present also take into consideration to an enhanced extent currents in parts of the Empire and greatly the developments in the Far East. Japan in turn also makes a closer note of the restriction implied for Britain by the strain in Europe and the reaction of cross-currents at play in Europe. The position thus underlines what may be described as an increased tendency towards inter-dependence of events in different and distant parts.

Central European Situation

The Central European situation continues to be dominated by the trends and discussions relating to the future of relations between Germany and Czechoslovakia. The union of Germany and Austria has obviously brought a new and added interest and attention to the question. Czechoslovakia is fully alive to the situation, but a confidence, bound with the State's moral and material strength and certain external contacts and associations as well, is well retained. The Czechoslovak Premier, Dr. Hodza, in a declaration yesterday indicated in clear terms care to the line of understanding with Germany and readiness to keep the course towards a satisfactory settlement of the minority issue. There is no reason why an understanding with Germany should not be possible, unless Berlin concentrates on aims involving vital threat to the security and sovereignty of the Czechoslovak State, which has raised for itself a wide appeal, though, perhaps, not in some centres and reactionary circles, as a prospering and progressive unit. The stand of Berlin in regard to the matter would, to a great extent, depend on estimates formed about the halt of some of the major Powers.

British Attitude

In this connection care is much directed especially to the attitude of Britain, particularly since France is known as being fairly rigidly committed to a line involved in or implied by the alliance with Czechoslovakia and Italy is viewed as being indisposed or incapable for the while of taking an active antagonistic course to Germany. Chamberlain in his latest speech, though he has not moved to indication of an attitude amounting to anything like adoption of automatic action in the event of a conflict following an aggression against or an attack upon Czechoslovakia has yet suggested the possibility of Britain being led to participate in a struggle arising in the way. This advance on the part of Chamberlain, if so it may be described, represents reaction to a broad opinion in Britain and a force or weight extended from certain quarters outside. Its significance is being closely considered in various centres. It has, of course, come to be held that Britain in recent period has adopted a halt that has in ways and directions proved of great help to Nazi Germany. London, it would appear in this, has been influenced alike by expectations of German drive under the influence of certain factors meeting a restraint and calculations of warding off the weight of the drive touching British interests probably seen as of basic kind and more direct nature. But there is now an extended alertness to the resolution not coming off under conditions or easily and along it to the possibility of German policy coming to exert pressure keenly on Britain. This factor finds expression as well in the enhanced attention of London to effecting an understanding with Italy.

Spanish Struggle

The Spanish struggle reveals as taking a marked turn to the disadvantage of the Government or the Barcelona regime. This is due, as various reports suggest, to the steady and strong external support, mainly Italian and German, thrown on the side of General Franco. The so-called "non-intervention" as these reports state, continues as a bigger farce and to Barcelona also as a more bitter one. When Chamberlain and several other British official spokesmen go on reiterating fidelity to "non-intervention". it is interesting to note the accounts in leading London papers themselves about the Spanish struggle, containing references to "mechanized Italian forces" and "German 'planes and pilots". The "Manchester Guardian" referring to "non-intervention" in a leading article this week of the Spanish struggle writes:—"The history of the old diplomacy had few scandals to equal this disgraceful deceit, which is procuring the ruin of democratic Spain." Various European papers contain references of aid to Franco being extended by Rome and Berlin though with differences in the categories of supplies. In the course of a statement two days back the head of the Barcelona Government M. Negrin declared that the struggle in Spain appears increasingly as a foreign invasion. Latest reports state of Franco's troops or those fighting on his side entering Catalonia. Some British papers write rather gaily of the "final round". It is not likely says a report in the London "Times" with great frankness that Chamberlain would be adopting now when he is concentrating on an agreement with Italy a stricter or stiffer attitude as relating to "non-intervention" than he has so far done.

Anglo-Italian Talks

About the prospect of an Anglo-Italian "understanding" itself, though reports state of a betterment and there are also estimates indicating an increased care on the part of Italy now of

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 3).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

CATHOLICS AND NAZIS

Cardinal Innitzer has arrived in Rome apparently anxious to explain that the Austrian Bishops meant something different from what they said the other day. He seems to suggest that their somersault immediately after Herr Hitler's "putsch" did not constitute a sensational change-over due to fear but a friendly gesture arising out of hopes of the establishment of amicable relations between Catholics and the Nazi regime. This, of course, is palpably absurd. To suggest that even the Catholic Bishops are so simple-minded as to forget the historical reality of Nazi attitude towards Catholics and Christianity is to pay a very dubious compliment to them. The Bishops, it is urged, demanded prohibition of propaganda against the Church, they also demanded that schools and the bringing up of children should be in accordance with the rights of parents and the principles of the Catholic Church! Only a man lost to all sense of reality can possibly dream of Nazis accepting such demands. No, the Bishops betrayed Catholics to the Nazis and did so out of sheer craven-heartedness.

STAR CHAMBER PRACTICES

When a Government cannot give a decent excuse for any fault of theirs they say "it is not in public interest" to say anything about it. As a matter of fact it is only against the interests of the Government to give the true explanation. The Punjab Government, for instance, refused to answer any questions about the shadowing of Mr. Devdas Gandhi by the local C.I.D. at Lahore. They pleaded it was not in public interest to answer any such questions. Their silence at least proves that Mr. Devdas was shadowed, else Government would have vehemently repudiated the damaging charge. Again, it was "not in public interest to disclose the basis of the charge against Shrimati Satyavati", who had been ordered to quit the province within 24 hours. These star chamber methods are getting far too common in the Punjab for the simple reason that the Congress organisation is not sufficiently strong there.

BOMBAY'S NEW MAYOR

Mr. Sultan Chinoy has been elected Mayor of Bombay by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Chinoy is a nominated member and the fact that he has been elected, in spite of this handicap, is a measure at once of the esteem and confidence of his colleagues that he enjoys and of the good work that he has done as a member of the Corporation. Mr. Chinoy is comparatively a young man and has a dynamic personality. We have no doubt his tenure of office will be both successful and fruitful. We heartily congratulate the Corporation on the choice it has made and Mr. Chinoy on the honour that has been done to him by his colleagues.

WELL-DESERVED FATE

Within less than half an hour of the introduction of the repealing bill, the notorious Special Powers (Emergency) Act of 1932 disappeared from the Bombay Statute Book which it had disfigured against the protests of public opinion. Its summary disposal was just the fate that it so richly deserved. So far as the Congress Government is concerned, it had already reduced this obnoxious, lawless law to a dead letter. The repeal was, therefore, a formal burial of it. And it was necessary as a symbolical gesture to emphasize the position of the Congress. Congress stands for civil liberties of the citizen and against everything which constitutes, as this so-called Law did, a blatant outrage on all accepted principles of justice and jurisprudence. Such lawless laws must, therefore, go from, at any rate, Provinces which are under the Congress regime. And we heartily congratulate Bombay Mr. Kher and Mr. Munshi on achieving the distinction of leading other Provinces in the matter.

MUSLIMS IN BEHAR

The Information Officer of the Government of Bihar has issued a statement in reply to certain allegations of a Calcutta Muslim newspaper regarding the position of Muslims in Bihar. The statement deserves wide publicity. It shows what havoc communalist "leaders" can play with truth when maddened by prejudice and what they are capable of doing in their desperation to keep the communalist fires burning, as it were, to keep themselves warm. In answer to wild and reprehensibly irresponsible charges—indulged in by, among others, Moulvi A. K. Fazlul Haq of Bengal —here is a concrete record of service rendered to Muslims by the Congress Government:—

"The Ministry has passed orders permitting the optional use of the Urdu script in the revenue courts of the provinces and has decided to make a grant of Rs. 5,000 for the development of the Urdu language. It has provided Rs. 10,000 in the Budget for 1938-39 for special scholarships for Momins, who are a backward class among the Muslims. In the appointments made by the Ministry to the Provincial Civil Service (Executive Branch) and the Subordinate Civil Service both by promotion and direct recruitment, the Muslim representation has ranged from 25 to 50 per cent. Out of 41 seats so far filled by nomination by the Ministry in 13 municipalities in the province, 12 have been allotted to the Muslims.

These facts speak for themselves. And the critics, especially those in responsible positions, like Mr. Fazlul Haq, would be much better occupied in emulating this spirit of service to minorities than in deliberately misrepresenting Congress Meanwhile we suggest that other Congress Ministries who, we know, are no whit behind Bihar, should issue similar statements. This would be the best reply to lies that are unashamedly circulated by opponents.

WITHOUT COMMENT

"The British Government has made another effort to humanise the war in Spain by addressing Notes to both sides. . . . ."

—Reuter.

Lord Linlithgow, it is now officially announced, will go to England on four months' leave in July.

By the time His Excellency returns, Mr. Chamberlain's "realism" will have helped to settle the International situation realisticaly to enable the British Government to deal with India Imperialistically.

* * *

Sir John Wardlaw-Milne, Tory Imperialist M. P., talks hopefully of Congress Governments being "embarrassed by their election pledges."

Being a Tory and a faithful follower of the realistic Neville Chamberlain, W.-M. of course thinks nothing of election pledges.

* * *

The Madras Government have started providing Radio sets and loud speakers to jails in the Presidency.

Sir A. T. Pannirselvam has, however, not yet warned Congress Ministers, in fairness to themselves, they should not expect to find these radios functioning, when the regime changes and they go to jails.

* * *

"The usual serenity of the Punjab Assembly was rudely disturbed to-day....."

—A.P.I.

This is rather an unusual kind of "usual serenity" for it is the umpteenth time that "the usual serenity" of that Assembly has been "rudely disturbed".

But then nothing is unusual in the Punjab.

* * *

The other day, the Punjab Government, in pursuance of a usual practice, refused to answer a question in the Assembly on the ground that it fostered communalism.

Rather a laudable practice. But we cannot commend it to the Congress——sorry the Hindu Governments in the eleven provinces, lest Muslim Leaguers lose their very 'raison d'etre'. And then, of course, Islam, will be in danger.

* * *

Mr. P. M. Bapat of Poona has wired to the Congress President that he should grant Mr. Jinnah not only 21 but even 210 demands. And he has thought lessly added ". . .provided Muslims stand with us against the British in our fight for complete independence. These demands cannot do harm to Hindustan."

The double catch having been confessed by Mr. Bapat himself, Mr. Jinnah must now add just one more to his 21 demands demanding that Congress shall reject his demands.

* * *

The civilisation of Islam, says Mr. A. M. Mecklal, President of Islamic Research Association, knows no bounds of country and race. It is concerned with the whole world.

Order, order. According to authentic Muslim "leaders" it is bound within, and is concerned with, the Muslim minority provinces in India.

* * *

REBELS CAPTURE IMPORTANT TOWN

—Headline.

That's nothing. They have captured a whole country—— Great Britain.

* * *

Mr. F. W. Rickett who achieved fame during the Italo-Abyssinian war by trying to negotiate oil concessions with the Negus, is now in Mexico with the same mission.

Mr. Rickett, we dare say, means well. But we wish, for the sake of Mexico that he had not gone there. You see, his footsteps are dogged by Imperialist aggression.

* * *

The customer was choosing a book at the library.

"Have you had "Seven Years With the Wrong Women'?" asked the assistant.

"No twelve!" snapped the customer "But what's it got to do with you?"

Sink Differences To Attain Freedom

Strengthen Congress To Avoid Repetition Of Jalianwala Baugh

Addressing a meeting held under the auspices of the "A" Ward District Congress Committee, at Colaba on Thursday night, to commemorate the "National Week" the Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government, compared this country to a vast house, which was being ruled by foreigners. Mr. S. A. Brelvi presided.

SINK DIFFERENCES

While appealing for unity, Mr. Patil observed that the time had come when suspicions between classes had to be sunk, differences between castes had to be sunk, as the problem of living happily stared one and all in the face of the acute, mounting poverty. All eyes should be turned towards British Imperialism, from which the country should be emancipated through united efforts.

The repression and injustice at Jallianwala Baug were the result of the country's helplessness and slavery and the National Week was being observed to take stock of the country's situation and devise ways and means for advancement in the fight for freedom, in the light of past experience of successes and failures.

MAHATMA'S LEAD.

Mr. Jhabwala, M.L.A., remarked that it was the duty of the people to come under the banner of the Congress and that it was a happy augury that under the leadership of Gandhiji, who despite old age, was more enthusiastic than any young man, young blood and new ideals flowed into that organisation and fresh avenues were hit upon.

Mr. Wasant M. Naik, M.L.A., observed that the Congress had not whittled down its demands and the fight would go on until their object was achieved.

Even as the Congress High Command held sway over the organisation through several committees, the Congress Ministers ruled the Provinces through the Police, Magistrates and Collectors, who formed the necessary adjuncts for carrying on the administration in their respective Provinces. Office was accepted only as a tactical move and it was evident from the work done so far by the Congress Ministries that with complete freedom it was the only organisation which could give peace and happiness to the country.

Sardar Thamansingh, Mr. Madan Shetty and Mr. Ambalal Thalakchand appealed to the audience to strengthen Congress.

STRENGTHEN CONGRESS.

Mr. Allabux Zia asserted that the time had come to strengthen further the Congress organisation as the people had not yet attained "Swaraj."

Mr. S. A. Brelvi describing the tragedy of Jallianwala Baugh, explained the events which followed as a result of the passing of the Rowlatt Act, in the teeth of public opposition. Thereafter Gandhiji launched the non-violent struggle and proved the supremacy of Non-Violence over brute force.

The nation had not yet attained its goal and, therefore, it was necessary to make Congress still stronger. He appealed all to join the Congress in larger numbers.

BOISTEROUS SCENES IN PUNJAB ASSEMBLY

LAHORE, April 7.

The usual serenity of the Punjab Assembly was rudely disturbed to-day by boisterous scenes, marked by heated arguments across the floor of the House and occasionally with the Chair, culminating in the Speaker suddenly adjourning the House for the day on the ground of "prevailing disorder."

A walk out by the Opposition was threatened for which they had actually been picking up their caps preparatory to leave the Chamber when the incident occurred.—A.P.

PREMIER'S REMARKS LEAD TO TROUBLE

Cause Of Uproar In Punjab Assembly

LAHORE, April 7.

Uproarious scenes marked the proceedings of the Punjab Assembly to-day as a result of which the Speaker had to adjourn the House till to-morrow.

After lively question hour, Lala Dunichand wanted to move an adjournment motion to discuss "the propaganda carried by official agencies in favour of Sardar Ganda Singh against Dr. Satyapal in the Punjab Assembly by-election from the Sialkot constituency".

Mr. Amjad Ali, Parliamentary Secretary, wanted to know if the Congress had objected to the use of the full Congress machinery in the Bijnor by-election in the United Provinces.

At this stage Raja Narendranath intervened and wanted to move an adjournment motion to discuss the resolution on Federation that comes before the Assembly to-morrow.

The Speaker ruled Lala Dunichand's motion out of order.

Raja Narendranath then pressed his motion.

The Opposition members described the Raja's motion as vague, frivolous and absurd. No urgency, they said, had been established.

The Premier intervened twice in support of the Raja's motion, which, he said, was not so absurd as described by the Opposition.

Mr. Malik Barkat Ali submitted that the House possessed the inherent right to adjourn without assigning reasons.

The Speaker was upholding Mr. Barkat Ali's view point, when Dewan Chamanlal pointed out that the Chair had twice ruled out the Raja's motion and it was only on the Premier's intervention that the chair had revised its ruling.

The Premier described Dewan Chamanlal's statement as impudent.

A "TAMASA"

This was the signal for disorder and confusion, amidst which, Dewan Chamanlal was heard to say "It is not a House. It is a 'Tamasa' ".

The Speaker asked Dewan Chamanlal to explain what he meant by it.

Dewan Chamanlal asked the Speaker to address the Treasury Benches for explanation.

The confusion and noise increased and the Speaker abruptly adjourned the House till tomorrow, stating that the confusion and noise was such that business could not be carried on.—United Press.

EMIGRANTS FROM AUSTRIA AND GERMANY

Britain's Response To U. S. Invitation

LONDON, April 7.

Great Britain has accepted the United States' proposal that an International Committee be set up to deal with emigration from Austria and Germany.

Fifteen Governments have already expressed their readiness to associate themselves with America, but British Dominions have not yet replied.

Britain states that she desires to co-operate to the fullest extent.—Reuter.

Germans In U. K.

For Plebiscite

LONDON, April 7.

Sir Samuel Hoare in the House of Commons said that the ship, which will put in at Tilbury on April 10 to take off Germans for the plebiscite, will be "Wilhelm-Gustloff".

Sir Samuel said that there could be no question that German nationals in Britain have under our laws complete freedom in the matter and if need should arise police will take proper steps to secure them the freedom, to which they are entitled.—Reuter.

LUCKNOW, April 7.—The "United Press" understands that the U. P. Government have appointed an Expert Committee with a wide term of reference, which 'inter alia' include the reorganisation of the whole police.—United Press.

AHMEDABAD SHARE BAZAR

No Transactions On Thursday: Settlement Negotiations Continue

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, April 7.

After breaking locks of the Share Bazar yesterday, it was hoped that business of the Bazar would continue, but to-day the position is that no business has been done. Both parties met to-day at the President's residence for having a settlement. Discussions between these two parties lasted for a long time but they have not yet arrived at any kind of decision.

In an interview, the President of the Share Bazar to-day said: "I am anxiously searching for a way of settlement for maintaining the prestige of the Share Bazar. This settlement should not be harmful to any party I am very hopeful of the result of efforts."

Both parties are again going to meet at 3 p.m.

No business, however, will be done to-day.

INJUNCTION ON DIRECTORS

Trouble Over Calico Shares And Its Sequel

AHMEDABAD, April 7.

An unprecedented situation has arisen here as a result of the tension between bears and bulls over local shares in the Share Market. The bears contend that in spite of frequent crises in the Bombay Share Market, prices in the local market, particularly in shares of the Calico Mills, have maintained a continuously high level. Several times in the past, they say, bulls cornered shares of other mills without interference by the Board of Directors. But when Calico shares continue their rise, also mill shares in other markets showed a recession. A special meeting of the Board of Directors was convened to consider the advisability of closing the market.

INJUNCTION ON DIRECTORS

Meanwhile one of the bull operators, Seth Sarabhai Dahyabhai has filed a civil suit against all the Directors for the purpose of restraining them from holding such, or any other meeting, from closing down transactions in Calicos and from fixing rates for these shares.

The Court has granted an "ad interim" injunction and fixed April 12 for the hearing.

Before the injunction had been served on any of the Directors, however, the President declared the market closed. The next day a number of operators forced the doors of the Share Market and entered the hall, but no business was transacted, owing to the fact that it was a holiday.

To-day negotiations have been started with a view to effecting a settlement of the dispute, with the bulls insisting that Calicos be retained in the forward list. Both sides have agreed not to transact business to-day.

Meanwhile, it is understood, that Seth Sarabhai Dahyabhai intends moving the Court to take necessary proceedings as a result of the closure of the Market.

Business circles are seething with excitement and Share Market operators are everywhere eagerly discussing the next development in the dramatic situation that has so suddenly arisen.—A.P.

Liquor Shops Reduced By 20 Per Cent

BENARES, April 6.

In pursuance of the prohibition policy adopted by the U. P. Government 20 per cent shops of liquors and drugs in Benares city and district have been reduced.

AT CHIKHALWADI

A public meeting will be held at Dattatraya Building, Chikhalwadi, at 9 p.m. to-day (Friday), in connection with the National Week.

Mrs. Perin Captain will preside. Messrs. Asoka Mehta, R. S. Padbidri, N. R. Kulkarni, Lalji Pendse, Manek Gandhi, Birodkar and others will speak.

CLOVES BOYCOTT PROCESSION AND PUBLIC MEETING

Under the auspices of Bhuleshwar Congress Committee a Cloves Boycott procession will start from Committee Office, Chhotalal Bhuwan, Kalbadevi Road, at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Friday).

A public meeting will be held to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. at Kumbharwada. Northbrook St., near Ram Mandir. Mr. Nagindas Master will preside and Messrs. S. K. Patil, Babrekar, Y. K. Parulekar, Bhavanishanker Oza, Rajaram Pandit will speak. Loud Speakers will be installed.

AUSTRIAN JEWISH REFUGEE PROBLEM

Butler's Assurance In Reply To Questions In Commons

LONDON, April 6.

The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Butler answered several questions in Commons to-day about refugees from Austria. It was part of the United States proposal that financing of emergency emigration should be undertaken by private organisations in respective countries.

Mr. Butler also said that the British Government would make the best possible use of this opportunity of co-operation with the United States. The British Government would naturally be sympathetic to any proposals for Jewish immigration into Madagascar which had the approval of the French Government, but did not contemplate approaching the French Government on the matter. Mr. Butler hoped to make an early statement on the question of Austrian refugees receiving protection of the League of Nations. The British Government were ready to do their part in such international action as was possible for dealing with the problem of refugees from Germany.

The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Ormsby Gore, answering question on similar subject, said he had no information as to how many Jews from Vienna and other parts of Austria had landed in Palestine or any mandated territory since March 12th but conditions of immigration into Palestine were well-known and applied to Austrian Jews in the same way as to Jews in other parts of the world.

"NO RECOGNITION OF CONQUEST OF AUSTRIA"

But America Demands Austrian Debts From Germany

WASHINGTON, April 6.

The United States have decided on acceptance of the Anschluss in a note presented to the German Government. The note asks Germany to pay Austria's debts.

The State Department announces that the note in no sense constitutes a 'de jure' recognition of the conquest of Austria. It is, therefore, no departure from the principle to which the United States are committed that there must not be recognition of territorial changes effected by armed force.—Reuter

EXPROPRIATION OF MEXICAN OIL

20 p. c. Of Export Sales To Go For Compensation

MEXICO CITY, April 7.

President Cardenas has ordered twenty per cent of export sales of petroleum to be reserved as payment for expropriated properties.

The Finance Ministers also will fix as soon as possible for a similar purpose a percentage on income from petroleum sold within Mexico.

Foreign companies have filed another injunction questioning the constitutional validity of the expropriation.—Reuter

ROTHSCHILD SUES VIENNA BANK

NEW YORK, April 7.

The first suit resulting from the Austrian Anschluss was filed in the New York Supreme Court by Eugen De Rothschild against the Vienna Banking Firm of S. M. von Rothschild and Louis Rothschild as individuals to recover 3260 thousand dollars representing the value of securities, deposited with the defendants.

The plaintiffs contend that the defendants should be held responsible regardless of political conditions.—Reuter.

LABOUR WINS BYE-ELECTION

LONDON, April 6.

The West Fulham by-election owing to the death of Sir Cyril Cobb has resulted in Labour victory.

Doctor Edith Summerskill, Labour secured 16,583 while Mr. C. J. Busby, Conservative, got 15,162. —Reuter.

"Centaurus" Successful Flight

LONDON, April 7.

The Imperial Airways flying-boat "Centaurus", which will inaugurate the accelerated service to the east on April 10, had a successful trial flight at Hythe after inspection. Since the 30,000 mile flight to New Zealand and back, the "Centaurus" has undergone a complete overhaul and made a flight to Singapore.—Reuter.

Oil From Coal

Debate In Lords On Falmouth Commission's Recommendations

LONDON, April 6.

A brief debate took place in the House of Lords on the recommendations of Falmouth Commission which recently reported on various methods of extracting oil from coal.

Lord Privy Seal, Earl De la Warr, for Government agreed with other speakers regarding the vital interest of question to the nation in time of war and also in time of peace. He was unable to say what steps Government proposed to take regarding the commission's recommendations. He recalled that the Committee did not refuse to consider any of processes of extracting oil from coal providing they had reached stage from which it was possible to draw economic conclusions, and added that Government had the whole question under serious consideration and were at the present time taking action on examining a number of methods but could not go into details.

REMOVE EMBARGO ON DISPATCH OF ARMS

LONDON, April 6.

The Foreign Secretary, Lord Halifax, and Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Butler, met members of the General Council of Trade Union Congress at Foreign Office this afternoon.

The Congress members put forward suggestion regarding removal of embargo on dispatch of arms and ammunition to Spanish Government.

General discussion of Spanish conflict in all its aspects then took place and Lord Halifax explained in detail British Government's point of view.—Reuter.

INDICTMENT OF GOVT'S POLICY

Westfulham By-election Result

LONDON, April 7.

Labourites are jubilant on the Westfulham result and declare it to be an indictment of Government's foreign policy.

The "Daily Telegraph" leader, however, attributes the defeat of the Conservative to the Opposition campaign of misrepresentation and declares that there is no reason to suppose that the country would follow Westfulham's example.

Doctor Summerskill, the daughter of a doctor, is the wife of Doctor Jeffrey Samuel, but she uses her maiden name for political purposes.—Reuter.

NO MORE SMELL!

A new odourless cabbage has been bred in America, which will gladden the heart of those who like the vegetable but dislike its smell. This cabbage is well crinkled, with dark green foliage, very crisp, succulent, and good for cooking.

It is called the Cornell Early Savoy, and in the London Zoo, where the tortoises like their rations of cabbage, but visitors object to its odour, it is hoped that this remarkable variety will soon be in general use.

Horticulture Stall At 4th Indian Industries Fair

A representative of the Horticultural Section of the Bombay Agricultural Department writes:—

One among the new special features of the 4th Indian Industries Fair, Bombay is the addition of a joint stall of the Horticulture and Pestology sections of the Bombay Agricultural Department arranged under the guidance of Dr. G. S. Cheema, Horticulturist to Government, P. B. Poona, in co-operation with the Plant Pathologist and the Entomologist. In this stall, the exhibits may be grouped under three categories, viz. (1) improved, commercial and introduced fruits and fruit plants like seedless guava, Lucknow 49, grape fruit, Italian lemon, Washington Papaya, etc. which are available at Ganeshkhind and Modibag gardens under the Horticulturist, (2) variety of fruit products of the Department as well as of big and small Indian concerns and (3) fruit pests, diseases and their methods of control.

Besides demonstrations on the preparation of guava jam, jelly, bottling of lemon juice and also other fruit products are given every week generally on Saturdays and Sundays. Fruit growing public and those interested in fruit preservation take keen interest when the actual processes of a variety of fruit products are being demonstrated and explained.

Among the distinguished visitors that visited the stall, mention must be made of Her Excellency Lady Lumley, who was pleased to buy fresh mangoes from our stall, and H. H. the Gaekwar's family. The Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister of Bombay, paid a visit to this section on Saturday on the 2nd and asked whether the people take interest in the demonstrations. The actual processes of fig jam and grape fruit canning were demonstrated at this time.

OVERHAULING BOMBAY EDUCATION SYSTEM

Amending Bill To Go To Select Committee

(Continued from Page 3.)

sought to take away from the Local Boards after the emergency had passed. Some provisions of the Bill appeared to be intended to strengthen the hands of the Departmental officials too much. He warned Government against playing into the hands of the Department.

PREMIER CONGRATULATED.

Mr. S. H. Prater congratulated the Prime Minister for bringing forward this measure. He was aware that Government asked for many powers under this Bill, but whatever the Prime Minister had done, it was with one object of securing progress and enlightenment for the people of the province.

Mr. Prater referred to the constitution of the Provincial Board of Education and said that so long ago as 1918, Government of India in a resolution recommended the constitution of such Boards in all the provinces for the co-ordination of measures for the spread of education. He asked if the nominees of Government on this Board would all be officials.

CONSTITUTION OF PROVINCIAL BOARD

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, replying to the debate said that the Provincial Board of education was so constituted as to deal with Education as a whole connected process and not as a part of it, such as Primary or Secondary education. Government's original idea was to couple primary education with adult education but for the present they were considering the question of primary education only. As regards the nomination of officials, Government had no intention of packing the Board with nominated officials. They would select men best qualified and experienced, who were competent to lay down a sound educational policy. This was not an arena for bringing in communal considerations. The principal consideration was who were most competent to lay down the educational policy. Government would try to constitute the Board with a view to further the interests of primary education not of this community or that, but of all communities.

Replying to the criticism about the administrative officers, he said that if the school boards were to be considered as schools for gaining experience, they had also to see that the education of thousands of children had suffered too long. They had been playing with the words Mass Education, for a number of years. To-day they must carry on the administration with a singleness of purpose of spreading education. If the administrative officers were to be taken to task, every member of the House could do so. Government servants were every day at the bar of public opinion and if they deserved they should be condemned. The vigilance of the members themselves was the best safeguard in this respect.

As for the qualifications of members on the school boards, they would not insist on a very high qualification, but it could not be suggested that no qualification should be insisted upon at all. As regards the administrative officers, criticism had been levelled against them. The Prime Minister wanted to make it clear that he held no brief for them. As a matter of fact because of their not carrying out their work properly, the measure had been brought before the House. He had not the slightest regard for those incompetent administrative officers. Everything would be done to look after the interest of the teachers. After all they formed the most important part of the system of education.

The motion for the first reading of the Bill was carried without a division.

FOR SELECT COMMITTEE

The Prime Minister moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Commitee of the following persons:—Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Hon Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mrs. Tyabji, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Khansaheb Hakim, Messrs S. H. Jhabvala, Sardar Vinchurkar, S. H. Prater, Jamnadas Mehta, D. W. Raut, S. L. Karandiker, D. G. Jadnav, D. P. Aradhye, C. J. Ghia, B. M. Gupte, B. P. Thakore, V. N. Jog, S. K. Patil, Pataskar, S. V. Patil, G. H. Deshpande, D. N. Wandekar, K. B. Deshmukh, Nagindas Master, B. N. Desai. The Committee is to report on the 14th of this month.

Mr Jamnadas Mehta said that the Select Committee motion should not be rushed through. The measure was one which would affect the fortunes of a generation and the Select Committee should have enough time to consider it carefully. He said that the Committee should have time till July 1, or he would move for the circulation of the Bill.

Mr Kher said that that would not be possible. He was agreeable to the extension of time, but not till July 1, because that would cause a great deal of trouble. He was prepared that the Committee should have time till 18th April.

A last minute move on the part of some of the Opposition members detained the House for nearly 90 minutes after seven o'clock, the usual time for rising for the day.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee which should report back to the House by July 1st, 1938. He wanted to speak on the motion and there followed a lengthy speech from him explaining his objections to the several aspects of the Bill.

The suggestion of the Prime Minister that these details could be thrashed out in the Select Committee did not weigh with the member.

AMENDMENT LOST

The amendment moved by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was put to vote and was lost, 14 voting for and 50 against.

Mr. B. K. Gaikwad (Independent Labour Party) moved for the circulation of the Bill till July 1st, 1938.

Mr. B. G. Kher, opposing the motion said that during the first reading of the Bill, he expected to hear the views of the members of that Party, so that he would know what all the sections of the House had to say on this Bill. He had hoped that members of the Independent Labour Party would offer their suggestions on this legislation, but not one of them had got up then, and now the member came forward that the Bill was very important and so on. That was why he moved for reference to the Select Committee, where they would have nearly 21 hours during which they could consider the Bill.

The dilatory tactics on the part of the Opposition only tended to rouse suspicions in his mind. For in May elections to the Local Boards were to be held, and once the School Boards were constituted even before the Bill had passed through the Select Committee, there was an impression that nothing could be done with those Boards for a period of three years. Otherwise, he offered every opportunity to members of the House to thrash out the Bill.

The motion for circulation was lost without division.

SELECT COMMITTEE MOTION PASSED

The Premier's motion for reference to the Select Committee which would report to the House by the 14th instant was adopted 49 voting for and 9 against.

The following names were added to the Select Committee:—Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, Mr. Waman Mukadam, Mr. P. W. Wagh and Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan.

The House adjourned till Wednesday the 13th instant.

60 REPORTED TO BE INJURED

Casualties In Mangalhat Riot

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD RESY, April 7.

Casualty list in Mangalhat (Hyderabad Dn.) rioting is reported to be more than 60, several receiving serious injuries.

There were regular scuffles here and there inspite of promulgation of Section 144.

There was also trouble at Esmia Bazar when a huge procession was seen parading the streets. Till 3 a.m. people of Sultan Bazars spent restless night.

Govt. Communique On Situation

HYDERABAD (Dn.), April 7.

"The situation is fully under control and the public is warned not to believe any alarmist rumours. All possible precautions are being taken by the authorities for preserving peace and order" states an official communique issued this evening relating to the disturbances in the city yesterday and to-day.

Though full information is lacking, reports received hitherto show that about 27 received injuries, of whom 25 have been discharged. Two persons received rather serious injuries and were detained at the hospital.—A. P.

PERILOUS PLIGHT OF JEWS IN AUSTRIA

Eminent People Committing Suicide; Ruthless Persecution Of Catholics

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Each day continues to bring its toll of suicides among distinguished Jewish intellectuals and businessmen. How many occur daily it is impossible to say. Hardly any of these cases are reported in the papers. The latest cases include Prof. Edmund Nobel, the specialist in children's diseases; the historian and actor, Egon Fried Reidll; and the Director of the Lainz Hofrat Herz. It is also confirmed that Baron Odo Neustader Stuermer committed suicide at Moedling. The former Heimwehr leader was in charge of the negotiations with imprisoned Major Fey on July 25, 1934, when Dr. Dolfuss was murdered.

It is reported that Dr. Gfoellner, Bishop of Linz and the Archbishop of Salzburg, Dr. Waitz, are under arrest. The Archbishop of Seckau, De. Pawlikowski, has been freed, but is still under house arrest.

The leaders of the Catholic Action Party have been arrested together with leading members of the Jewish community in Vienna for having collected money to finance the plebiscite proposed by Dr. Schusnigg. The fund has been confiscated.

The Vienna edition of the "Voelkische Beobachter" states that Baron Louis Rothschild was arrested because he was connected with the Credit Anstalt and the Austrian Phoenix Life Assurance Company. The paper states that he is to be made to contribute considerable sums on account of the failure of these two institutions, since the estates which he handed over at the time did not yield a profit.

The anti-Jewish campaign has progressed so far that almost every shop in Vienna now bears a racial label. These show many contracts and tell an interesting story of the squeezing out or boycotting of the Jews from business life.

At least, two cafes have been reborn as "Cafe Berchtesgaden", and display large notices, "Jews will not be served" or "Jews are not desired".

Many foreigners wear miniature flags of their countries in their button-holes to avoid being mistaken for Jews for whom, of course, the Swastika emblem is forbidden. Others go without badges, not liking to narrow further the circle around the unfortunate Jews.

Each day, however, the number lessens. The Swastika is now neither a party badge nor a sure sign of political convictions, but rather of a desire for a quiet life.

The former Burgomaster of Vienna, Herr Richard Schnitz, the Nazi State, will be put on trial on charges of having distributed arms to trade unionists. The Nazis are making great efforts to win over the masses of the former Socialists, despite the arrest of many of their leaders. The new Burgomaster of Vienna, Dr. Neubucher, said in a speech that he would win over the former Reds among the workers not by words but by great deeds.

They respect those men who had risked everything "for their former ideals," and their dead who had been killed by the former regime.

The workers, he said, were grateful to Herr Hitler because he had prevented the former "contemptible" regime from urging them on to the barricades.

Dr. Neubucher promised the workers that the price of gas would be reduced.

Herr Buerokell, the head of the Nazi movement in Austria, visited some of the poorest quarters in Vienna and promised housing activities. The papers have headlines declaring: "Five million marks from the Reich Government for Austrian people's homes".

Field kitchens of the German Army are distributing hot milk to the poor at a dozen centres in Vienna. In Linz, the Nazi Governor, Dr. Breitenthaler, announced a general attach on unemployment in Upper Austria, promising a generous financing of public works construction.—United Press.

Indian Roads Association

NEW MOTOR BILL, A WELCOME PIECE OF LEGISLATION

Nurmahomed Chinoy Assures Road Transport Interests Will Have Voice In Final Shaping Of Measure

Presiding over the seventh annual general meeting of the Bombay branch of the Indian Roads and Transport Development Association on Wednesday, Mr. Nurmahomed Chinoy, in the course of his address said:—

The year under review has been an eventful one, so far as matters of Road Transport interest are concerned.

GOVT. TAKES ACTION.

It has been our general complaint all along that Roads in this Presidency, or for that matter, throughout this country, were not being built or maintained to the satisfaction of the users of roads. when complaints are made, patchwork repairs are carried out in a haphazard manner depending mostly upon the seal of the local authorities and involving waste or gross mis-direction of efforts. It is therefore gratifying to note that at last, the persistent and continued agitation of Road Transport interests is beginning to bear fruit. Early last year a Special Officer was appointed by Government to survey the comparative needs for Roads in the different parts of the Presidency and to draw up a programme for Road Development. This Officer has already drawn up a Seven Year Programme of Road Works based on a Priority List classifying Roads into three categories—"Competitive," "Feeder" and "other."—While the Priority List and classifications may be contested on points of detail, it is nevertheless distinctly gratifying to note that Road-building and maintenance has at last been put on a systematised and co-ordinated basis and that Government have earnestly decided to tackle the task.

SURPLUS TO PROVINCIAL FUND

The Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, which came into operation in this Presidency early in 1936, although perhaps not an ideally satisfactory measure, represents a great advance over the antiquated and medieval system of tolls which was prevalent in the Presidency till then. One important benefit the Taxation Act brought with it was the contribution it was to provide to the Provincial Road Fund, in the event of the Receipts showing a surplus over administrative expenditure and after meeting the obligations to the Local Boards provided under the Act. Doubts were entertained at that time as to whether the Revenue under the Act would yield any surplus. I am glad to say that these doubts have now been happily discounted, and a not inconsiderable sum of approximately Rs. 8 lakhs was credited in the year under review to the Provincial Road Fund.

Great credit is due to your Committee for the persistent manner in which they kept pegging away at the old and venerable complaint about the disgraceful condition of the Bombay-Poona and Bombay-Nasik Roads. There is now reason to believe that either the receipts of the Provincial Road Fund, or alternatively a special loan to be raised for the purpose, will be utilised in the very near future for a complete reconstruction of the Bombay-Poona and Bombay-Nasik Roads. It is therefore with a sigh of relief that we now look forward, a few years hence, to being able to motor down to the Summer Capital of this Presidency without imposing too great a strain upon our temper or vocabulary!

Leaving the sphere of our own Province and looking to matters of all India interest in so far as they concern the aims and objects of our Association, an outstanding event during the year under review was the publication of the Report of the Indian Railway Enquiry Committee presided over by the Ralph Wedgwood. The Committee made a number of recommendations for establishing effective co-ordination of Road and Rail Transport in India. These recommendations, however, did not meet with the unqualified approval of Road Transport interests in India.

MOTOR VEHICLES BILL.

Another event of great importance and concern to us was the introduction on the 18th March, 1938, in the Indian Legislative Assembly, of a new Motor Vehicles Bill to replace the existing Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914. Our Association—indeed all other responsible bodies interested in road transport and the motor trade in India—have been pressing the Government for quite a long time now for a complete revision and overhaul of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914, to suit present day conditions.

I had the pleasure of being present in Delhi when the Bill was debated at the first reading. Inasmuch as the revised measure has been introduced by Government in response to public opinion and demand for such a measure, it is a step in the right direction. And in so far as it represents an earnest effort on the part of the Government to move with the times it is a welcome piece of legislation. I have already seen a copy of the Bill. There are, of course, bound to be a number of disagreements with the proposed measure on points of detail, but as you will have seen from Press Reports the Bill has been referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report before the Simla Session of the Legislative Assembly. Further, Government have given an understanding that the Bill will be circulated for eliciting public opinion and that such opinion will be placed before the Select Committee when they meet in Simla in July this year so that that Committee in making its report on the Bill to the Legislative Assembly may take into consideration the views of all the interests concerned. Our Association will thus be afforded every opportunity of placing its views before Government and the Central Legislature before the measure is considered and debated upon in the Legislature This gives us ground to hope therefore that Road Transport interests in India will have some say in the final shaping of the measure before it is placed on the Statute Book. For this, we are sincerely grateful to Government.

CLASHES IN ELECTIONS

(From Our Own Correspondent).

CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

More clashes in several cities in Egypt have occurred in connection with the result of the general election campaign.

Everything mostly has gone in favour of the Government. Out of 238, Wafdist candidates under the leadership of Nahas Pasha only 12, have been elected while Nahas Pasha himself is defeated. The Government candidates secured 96 seats out of 116 contested, the Maher Naqrashi Party (Sadiets) (recently Maher and Naqrashi were dismissed from the Wafd party and the latter formed Sadiest party) secured 79 seats out of 114 contested the Independents secured 59 out of 146 contested.

12 persons were injured and nearly 150 were arrested in Damanhour, one was killed and 10 injured in Mit Khalaf, in Zefta 20 were injured and 45 arrested, in Aminia, 8 were killed and many injured, in Mansoura 16 were injured. In Alexandria alone 657 lamp posts were destroyed by the demonstrators. In Tanta there were 26 injured and the British Consulate was attacked by mistake instead of Italian Consulate because for its (Italian Consulate's) pro present Government policy.

The Wafdists were threatened

EGYPTIAN

every where by the police. The Foreign Minister, formerly a Premier, has resigned.

The Rector of Alazhar University was responsible for the results of the recent elections by his intervention in favour of the Palace and by his friendship with the present Premier, states the daily "Almisri," the official organ of Nahas Pasha party.

It is announced officially that the Crown Prince of Yemen, Shiful Eslam Housain, the second son of the Imam of Yemen who is now in Turkey, will visit Iraq very shortly.

Special arrangements are being made to receive the Prince officially and give him warm reception.

The Crown Prince will most probably proceed to Bombay from Basra the port of Iraq on his way back to home via Bombay-Aden.

REFORMS IN MYSORE

Muslim Deputation To Dewan

(From Our Correspondent)

BANGALORE, (By Mail)

It is understood that Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan of Mysore may accord an interview on April 18 at Bangalore, to a deputation of four Muslim gentlemen representing the Anjuman Itihad Islam, Mysore, in connection with the representation of the Muslim community on the political affairs, and Constituted Reforms Committees.

It may be stated that there are two Muslim members on the Political Affairs Committee and two on the Constitutional Reforms Committee.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

ters, enough to blow the period at the end of this sentence up to the size of a two-storey house. Its effective magnification—the limit at which no new details are shown—is 6,000 diameters.

So powerful is it in comparison to its smaller contemporaries that it far surpasses what was believed by scientists a year ago to be the theoretical limit of the usefulness of a microscope.

Much of this magnification is "empty," resembling that of a large photographic print produced from a miniature negative. Effective magnification, producing more visible detail as it increases, up to 6,000 diameters is secured with this instrument.

Weighing about a ton, this microscope is mounted on the steel bed of a lathe, to secure stability. So fine are the focussing screws that it would take 25 minutes of rapidly turning them by hand to produce a motion of 1/400 of an inch. Motors, with several speeds, do the turning more quickly.

Used chiefly for examining ores, the microscope catches images too small to be detected by ordinary instruments. Objects only 100 times as large as an atom can be seen and photographed.

WHO IS EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA?

Issue Before London Court In Civil Suit Brought By Negus Against Radio Co. In Ethiopia

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Holding that he had no jurisdiction to decide the rights of the plaintiff, Mr. Justice Bennett in the Chancery Division ordered a stay of all further proceedings in the action brought by Haile Selassie against Cable and Wireless, Ltd., of Electra House, Victoria Embankment. Haile Selassie was ordered to pay the defendant's taxed costs in the action, except for the costs of certain amendments.

Haile Selassie claimed £10,613 alleged to be due to him from the company under an agreement for a radio-telegraphic service between Britain and Ethiopia. The case for the company was that the money was due to whosoever was the sovereign Power in Ethiopia. It had been claimed by the Italian Government.

Mr Andrew Clark appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Wynn Parry, K. C., and Mr. H. G. Robertson were for the defendants.

In reply to inquiries directed by the Judge during the hearing of the case, the Foreign Office had stated:

His Majesty's Government recognises the Italian Government as Government de facto of the part of Ethiopia which it controls, and, according to its information, the Italian Government is now in control of virtually the whole of Ethiopia, and therefore recognises the Italian Government as the Government de facto of virtually the whole of Ethiopia.

Mr. Justice Bennett said that the only point he had to decide was whether, having regard to recent happenings in Ethiopia and to the attitude taken by his Majesty's Government in relation to the plaintiff and to the rule of the Italian Government in Ethiopia, the plaintiff was entitled to judgment against the defendants.

It was plain, he thought, that the rights and liabilities under the contract were not the private rights and liabilities of the Ethiopian Empire of which he was the sovereign head.

The plaintiff left Ethiopia, in consequence of the Italian invasion, on May 1, 1936, and had never since returned. He was living in England when the writ was issued, and was still here. His Majesty's Government still recognised the plaintiff as de jure Emperor of Ethiopia and the Italian Government as the Government de facto of virtually the whole of Ethiopia.

Dr. Martin was accorded recognition in the capacity of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from H. M. the Emperor of Ethiopia at the Court of St. James.

KING OF ITALY'S CLAIM.

A claim to the money admitted to be due had also been made on behalf of the King of Italy by his Ambassador, and the right of the plaintiff to recover judgment could not be determined without determining whether the claim put forward on behalf of the King of Italy was well founded. The Italian Government was asked if it would accept the decision of the English Court. The reply was that the Italian Government claimed the money and was not prepared to admit in any circumstances that its rights in making such claim were in any way in doubt.

Mr. Justice Bennet went on to say that he entirely concurred with the view expressed by Lord Justice Scrutton in the case "Luther V. James Sagor."

If, by any misadventure, the authorised representative of a sovereign State should claim properties not really belonging to the State it appears to me that the remedy is by diplomatic means and not by legal proceedings.

If he was to give effect to the plaintiff's argument in this case, Mr. Justice Bennett said, he would undoubtedly be indirectly deciding against the claim put forward on behalf of the King of Italy to the money the defendants admitted they owed under contract.

NO JURISDICTION.

He proposed to base the order to be made in this action on the ground that a claim had been made to the moneys the plaintiff, sought to recover by his Excellency the Italian Ambassador on behalf of the King of Italy, and to hold that, having regard to that claim, he had no jurisdiction to decide the rights of the plaintiff.

The order would be as follows:—

The defendants having proved that a claim has been made on the behalf of his Majesty the King of Italy to the moneys the defendants admit they owe under this contract, stay all further proceedings in the action.

NEW MICROSCOPE MAGNIFIES 50,000 DIAMETERS

New inroads into the microscopic world are envisioned now as a result of a construction at Harvard University of a microscope more than four times as powerful as any microscope ever built before.

Designed by two Harvard geologists, Drs. E. C. Dane, Jr., and L. C. Graton, the new instrument can magnify up to 50,000 diame-

(Continued in Col. 5.)

PROBLEMS BEFORE VICEROY'S CABINET

Congress Attitude On Appointment Of Acting Governor In Orissa Causes Stir In Official Circles

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, April 5.

(By Mail).

It has been a busy week for everybody. Daily meetings of the Viceroy's Cabinet, party consultations in the Assembly, leaders at the Viceroy's House and fateful debates in the Central legislature have come crowding together to keep the lobbies fully engaged in political gossip. At the moment there are many things to tax the Viceroy's attention. The return of Sir Mahomed Zafrullah has brought up the question of the Indo-British trade negotiations again. The result of his second trip to England is being kept a strictly guarded secret, but I do not think that he has been any more successful this time than he was last year. Over twelve months have been spent in these talks costing the taxpayer more than two lakhs of rupees, but there is still no sign of any appreciable result. Mr. Dow repeated the formula of September last, that it was not yet known whether the negotiations would result in an agreement or not. After this answer, is it unreasonable to infer that the progress of the negotiations has not been encouraging? The Commerce Member has made his report to the Government of India though the public has no knowledge of it but what is the next step?

WHAT NEXT.

It is presumed that a meeting of the unofficial advisers will be called. As the public has been left to grope in the dark, there is nothing just now to offer a clue to the situation. The debate however in the Assembly last week on the subject has left no room for doubt as regards the views of elected members, "I disapprove of what has been done" was the terse comment of Mr. Jinnah. The members complained of the action of the Government in giving a fresh lease to the Ottawa Pact for an indefinite period, they complained of the delay in the negotiations: they complained also of the secrecy in which the whole subject was shrouded, and lastly came the warning that if the Assembly was denied an opportunity to be consulted or express itself on the agreement, there would be trouble, said Mr. Jinnah. "If your agreement is a reasonable one, I shall have no hesitation in supporting it. If it is not, I shall at least have my say on it. That is the least which the Government owes it to the Assembly to do. Otherwise what the use of saying that India enjoys the fiscal autonomy convention? Let us have the opportunity of agreeing or disagreeing with you."

GOVERNMENT KEEPS MUM

The Congress Party wanted that no agreement should be entered into without first consulting the Assembly. Mr. Jinnah asked whether at least after the agreement had been concluded it would be placed before the House for its opinion. Sir Homi Mody further suggested that the best course would be to place the agreement before the Assembly for its ratification. Mum was the attitude of the Government to all these requests. The Government's insistence that it was solely the responsibility of the Executive to conclude the agreement may be technically right, but is that the way to create goodwill in the House or build up a healthy parliamentary spirit?

WHY NOT BE FIRM?

It was Mr. Jinnah who said that the refusal of the Government to consult the Assembly would only poison the atmosphere and make it difficult for them to cary their measures through. The fact is that if the negotiations result in a breakdown and there is no agreement the members would in no way be sorry; but if the Government enters into an agreement which is unfair or unreasonable, there would be a storm of protest. How will Lord Linlithgow's Government conduct itself in this situation? Will it send Sir Mahomed Zafrullah to the British Board of Trade again as a suppliant—if not actually with a begging bowl? The report current here is that the British Board of Trade is not inclined to guarantee any offtake nor offer any substantial quid pro quo. Why then should India humiliate itself by repeatedly sending its Commerce Member to London? If the Government of India now takes a firm line and tells the British Board of Trade that if it wants further negotiations it can send its delegates to New Delhi, it would retrieve the prestige which it has lost by its present methods "hanky-panky" as described by Mr. Jinnah in the Assembly.

ORISSA CRISIS.

There are two other problems facing the Viceroy. One of them is a comparatively minor one—the report of Mr. Justice Thom on the Bihta Railway disaster. The other problem is a more serious one, the problem created by the appointment of a Service subordinate as acting Governor of Orissa. In a previous letter I have referred to this anomaly. Now has come the strongly worded resolution of the Congress Working Committee coupled with an equally strong statement on the subject by Mahatma Gandhi. The fear is that unless the blunder committed is rectified, it might lead to a Ministerial crisis in Orissa. It is obvious that the authorities who made the appointment did not take into account its serious political implications. As the point of view taken by the Congress Working Committee is politically and morally correct, it is only proper that the Viceroy should intervene before it is too late and set matters right. I have noticed great dissatisfaction among members of the Assembly that no Indian has been appointed even as acting Governor. If Sir Thomas Stewart can go as Governor of Behar and Sir Henry Craik as Governor of the Punjab why cannot Sir N. N. Sircar or Sir Jagdish Prasad or Sir Mahomed Zafrullah be selected for Sind or Orissa? It has come as a great surprise to the members that even when provincial autonomy is working successfully in all the provinces not even one of the five Governorships which have fallen vacant has been offered to an Indian. There is a complaint that even in filling temporary vacancies in the Government of India Secretariat Indian claims have not received sufficient consideration.

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COMPULSORY LEVY OF HOUSE TAX

Punchayats To Be Established Compulsorily In All Villages With Population Of 2000 And Over

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE PUBLISHES THE TEXT OF A BILL TO AMEND THE BOMBAY VILLAGE PANCHAYAT ACT 1933. IT IS A COMPREHENSIVE MEASURE CONTAINING 53 CLAUSES AND THRICE THAT NUMBER OF SUB-CLAUSES. THE FOLLOWING IS THE STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS:

Although the law relating to panchayats was revised in 1933, experience has shown that the provisions of the present Act are not suitable for the development and growth of these bodies which are primary units of Local Self-Government. The object of this Bill is to remove the difficulties which retard such development and growth and to democratise the constitution of the said bodies with a view to popularise them as far as possible. The main changes proposed in the Bill are:—

(1) The compulsory establishment of panchayats for every local area having a population of 2,000 or more, the Provincial Government having power to direct the establishment of a panchayat for any area having a population of less than 2,000;

(2) The abolition of the system of nominations and "ex-officio" members and the constitution of panchayats consisting of elected members only;

(3) The establishment of village benches for every panchayat for the purpose of exercising judicial powers;

(4) The compulsory levy of house tax in village areas;

(5) Providing for appeals and revision to District Courts and District Magistrates in cases decided by village benches.

The changes mentioned above and other consequential changes are explained in detail in the following notes on clauses:—

CLAUSE 3.—This clause makes it compulsory for the Collector to establish a panchayat for every village which has a population of 2,000 or more. The Provincial Government may however direct that a panchayat may be established for any local area having a population of less than 2,000.

CLAUSE 4.—This clause proposes to abolish all nominations to the panchayat. It will now consist solely of elected members not being less than 7 or more than 15, seats being reserved for Mahomedans and Harijans on a population basis.

CLAUSE 6.—Under section 8 of the existing Act, a person is disqualified to be a member of a panchayat who in law has been sentenced to imprisonment or whipping for an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months or to transportation. It is now proposed that in order to disqualify a member the offence in question must also be one which in the opinion of the Provincial Government involves moral turpitude. An additional disqualification is also introduced, namely, failure to pay arrears of any kind due to a panchayat within three months from the date of service of a special notice in that behalf.

The existing power of the Commissioner to remove the last two disqualifications mentioned in section 8 is now proposed to be abolished.

CLAUSE 15.—This clause proposes that the power of removing a Sarpanch or Deputy Sarpanch should be exercisable either by the Provincial Government or the Distric Local Board with the previous sanction of the Collector. It is also proposed to take away the power of the panchayat to remove its Secretary from office as he will hereafter be a Government servant.

CLAUSE 18.—This clause proposes to amplify section 26 of the Act by giving an additional power to panchayats, namely, the power to incur expenditure with the previous sanction of the Collector on any public reception, ceremony, etc., provided such expenditure does not exceed Rs. 5.

CLAUSE 19.—This clause proposes that the previous sanction of the Collector should be required to a lease of immovable property for a term exceeding even 3 (three) years and not as before for a term exceeding 7 (seven) years.

CLAUSE 20.—This clause proposes that the Secretary of a panchayat should be a part time or full time Government servant to be appointed by Government.

CLAUSE 22.—This clause proposes that every panchayat shall elect five of its members to form a panel for the purpose of constituting a village bench to exercise judicial powers. The Secretary of a panchayat shall act as Judicial Clerk of the village bench. Power is also taken to the Government to remove any member elected on the panel of members to constitute a village bench for misconduct or neglect of duty or incapacity to perform his duties.

CLAUSE 30.—Although pleaders are not allowed to appear before a village bench, it is proposed that there should be no bar to their appearance in any proceedings under the Act before a District Judge or a District Magistrate under section 87.

CLAUSE 33.—This clause proposes to make it compulsory for a village bench to pass a decree in accordance with a compromise arrived at between any parties when it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that such a compromise has been lawfully made in respect of a 'civil suit.'

CLAUSE 35.—Appeals are allowed to the District Court against a decree passed by a village bench in any suit and to the District Magistrate against an order in any criminal case. The period for filing such appeals is laid down to be 30 days from the date of such decree or order.

CLAUSE 37.—This clause proposes to take away the powers of a District Judge or Collector to cancel the jurisdiction of a village bench.

CLAUSE 38.—Power is taken to the District Court or a District Magistrate to transfer any suit or criminal case pending before a village bench to a civil or criminal Court competent to try the same.

CLAUSE 39.—The panchayats have been sometimes unwilling to levy taxes which they have been empowered to impose. This has been one of the reasons of the failure of the panchayat system. It is now proposed to make the levy of a tax upon the owners or occupiers of houses and lands compulsory. In order that the tax may not fall heavily upon people unable to make payment in cash, power is also taken to prescribe by means of rules, that the payment of the tax may be made either in cash or in kind or by the rendering of work and labour.

CLAUSE 40.—There was no power to levy fees for distress made under section 91 (3) and for the costs of maintaining live stock seized under that sub-section. This power has now been taken. The period within which a Distrtict Local Board may apply to the Collector for the recovery of arrears of any tax, fine or other sums due to a panchayat has been raised from one year to two years.

CLAUSE 41.—As Taluka Local Boards have been abolished, section 93 (2) is proposed to be deleted.

CLAUSE 43.—Powers of entry and inspection of immovable property occupied by a panchayat or of any of its works have now been given to the Collector or any other Government officer authorised by him.

CLAUSE 44.—This clause proposes to empower the Collector, along with the District Local Board, to appoint a person to perform any duty in respect of which a panchayat has made default.

CLAUSE 45.—Power is taken to dissolve or supersede a panchayat if it persistently disobeys any of the orders of the Collector or Commissioner under section 99.

CLAUSE 49.—Power is taken to Government to call for and examine the record of any proceedings except the proceedings in connection with the exercise of judicial powers of a village bench. This will enable Government to satisfy itself as to the legality or propriety of orders passed under this Act, and also to set them right in case of necessity.

CLAUSE 53.—This is a transitory provision which enables panchayats established and village benches constituted immediately before the commencement of this Act to continue in office until the date on which they may be dissolved by the Collector.

Kaka Kalelkar, Mr. Satya Narain, Secretary of the All-India Hindi Prachar Sabha, Dada Dharmadhikari and Sjt Premkantak, who were associated with Gandhiji's Satyagrah Ashram at Sabharmati, visited the Shantiniketan on Tuesday.

Such Are Hitler's Whims!

Trusted Colleague Of Today Becomes Victim Of Purge To-morrow

PARIS, (By Mail.)

A hand-written letter by Hitler is to be sold at the auction of a library in Paris sometime in March.

The Library belonged to a mysterious "Monscieur H," and contains also autographs by Mussolini and Napoleon. Letters by 'Napoleon' are fairly frequent at public auctions, but we do not know of any other offer of a letter by Hitler.

This letter is interesting, too, because of its contents. It is given in a catalogue of the sale. It orders all members of the Nazi Party to obey Captain Roehm as the military leader, and it adds:

"He who refuses to obey the orders of Captain Roehm without reserve does not belong any more to the S. A."

The letter was presented by Captain Roehm, who was shot in the purge of June, 30, 1934, to the present owner.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

(Continued from page 6)

an agreement, there are also in quarters considerable reserve. The latter is in evidence particularly in the comments of various important Swiss papers. The moderate conservative "Zuricher Zeitung" casts doubt about the stability or durability of an agreement or "a Second Gentlemen's agreement that now well may follow the First Gentlemen's Agreement between Rome and London," "Basler National Zeitung" mentioning the report of the questions of Near East and Arabic world entering into the discussions between Lord Perth the British Ambassador in Rome and the Italian Foreign Minister Count Ciano, comments the very fact that such issues should also enter into the discussions, supplies a measure of Italy's increased attention and activity. Spain is a field where the idea of democratic extension is trampled in association with the aims of certain imperialist States. It is wondered whether Chamberlain's stand, as representing an attitude held by some powerful dominant groups in Britain, involving a reserve to democratic forces probably from the angle of attention concentrated some important Empire interests and a tendency to conciliate, in certain directions, aggressive States, might not ultimately call forth sharp repercussions in the light of wider moves that under conditions may come to be taken up by the latter and certain broad reactions.

Attention To Far East

Though affairs nearer at hand absorb attention greatly in Europe, the Far Eastern developments continue to be watched closely, developments seen as touching as far as Europe is concerned above all, Britain as a political factor in the East generally. Japan no doubt is attentiv to taking advantage of the European strain for her aims. A trend in British-Japanese relations is indicated by a report in the Swiss daily "Neue Zuricher Zeitung" of 27th March relating to a meeting called by the widely circulated Japanese periodical "Hinode" at which several high officers of the army and the navy, though not on the active list, are mentioned as having spoken. The report says that most of the speakers levelled sharp remarks against England and strongly criticised her present policy of appearing on China's side as a means to sustain British interests. Lieutenant General Itami stated that the England of 1902 that entered into an alliance with Japan is not the England of to-day. At that time England was the first Power in the world, now she has fallen down much. England looked upon Japanese then as a "coloured" people good enough for use for certain purposes of value. At present England is trying to use America and Russia to damage Japan. The present policy of England is that of a "lunatic or a half deceased." "I have lived long in England" continued Itami "and as I returned from there in 1923 I had the conviction that England would decline within a few generations. Now I believe the process will be quicker. One must extend a small but energetic blow so that England sees that Japan means it serious." Admiral Nakumara said that from her standpoint there may be justification for England's policy, but Japan must cut the connection line of Hongkong with South China from the mainland by which the value of Hongkong as a naval base would greatly drop down. This might mean without a war with her England drawing back from the Far East. Rear Admiral Tantefugu Sofa declared that England cannot think of a war against Japan as the present Mediterranean position does not warrant the sending of a fleet strong enough for the purpose to the Far East. The Suez Canal can be blocked easily by "mysterious submarines" that keep operating in the Mediterranean. The British fleet must then make the way round Africa. In the meantime Japan can conduct operations against Hongkong and Singapore. The British fleet will be left without reliable bases in the Eastern Ocean. Rear Admiral Sofa referred also to the possibility of sharp reactions in India. A recent report in the European press announced the extension of a warm welcome to an "Italian good-will mission" reported as having arrived in Tokio a short while back.

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writes **Miss J.C.J.**

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THE MINERAL FOOD FOR BETTER HEALTH

NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL AT SHUKLA TIRTHA

Details Being Worked Out

NADIAD, April 6.

With a view to meeting the long- felt need of the inhabitants of towns and villages in the Kanam region in Gujarat the Narmada Educational Association has decided to start a model high school at Shukla-Tirth near Broach. The details connected with the new instution are being worked out by Mr. Bhikhabhai Patel, a veteran educationist of Charotar.—A. P.

Prince Jaya Chamaraja Wodaiyar is proceeding on a tour of Northern India, is likely that he will pay a visit to His Excellency the Viceroy at Simla.

Our Indore Letter

DEMAND FOR RESPONSIBLE GOVT.

Praja Mandal Appoints Committee

(From Our Own Correspondent)

INDORE, (By Mail).

With a view to revise the constitution of the Indore Legislative Council and to enhance the scope and powers of the Council, a public meeting under the auspices of the Indore Praja Mandal was held in the office of the local Bar Association. The Members of the Legislative Council, Municipal Councillors. Members of the Bar Association, leading citizens and members of the Praja Mandal were present in the meeting. Sjt. Servathe Vakil presided.

The meeting considered the attitude of the Government towards the Legislative Council and discussed the resolution of Sjt. N. H. Dravid, nominated labour member of the Legislative Council, which requested the Holkar Government to reform the constitution of the Legislative Council in relation to the increase in number of elected members, the presentation by Government to the Council of the annual budget estimates except the Khasgi department for discussion, making it obligatory on Government to give effect to every resolution and amendment to a Bill adopted by the House unless voted by the Maharaja and in the latter event to furnish the Council with the grounds of rejection.

This resolution was not allowed to be discussed in the Legislative Council as the constitution did not allow such a resolution. Messrs. Misrilal Gangwal, Kamalabai Kibe, N. H. Dravid and Jadavachand criticised the attitude of the Holkar Government and appealed the Indore people to start agitation for the demand of change in the present constitution.

The meeting after several hours discussion passed the following resolution whereby a Committee of Messrs. Sarvate, Bhalerao, Dravid, Shah, Ghulamali pleaders, Bhai Kotwal and Krishnakant Vyas was appointed to examine the question of the scope and powers of the present legislative Council in all its aspects and to prepare a new constitution which can empower the Council to discuss every affairs with a view to approach towards the goal of responsible Government for which the Council has been created by the Holkar Government.

Mr. Krishna Kant Vyas has been declared as organizer of the Committee. The Committee will make concrete recommendations and prepare new constitution within a month.

MAHARAJA CONGRATULATED

With a view to congratulate the Holkar Maharaja for the recent Harijan reforms a public meeting of Harijans passed a resolution of thanks in a general meeting of Harijans held under the Presidentship of Sjt. Raja Bhoj in the local town Hall.

OUT-CASTED FOR JOINING HARIJAN PROCESSION

A fourth Maheshwari youth named Sjt. Ram prasad Pansari has been declared outcasted by the Maheshwari Mahajans of Indore for joining the Harijan procession for temple entry. This decision has provoked the reformers and the Maheshwari Panchayat is highly codemned everywhere in the city.

The fourth Legislative Council session finished its work yesterday. Money lenders Bill and the Caste tyranny removing Bills were passed in this session. The payment of wages Act proposed by Mr. Dravid has been sent to Select Committee.

KISAN SCHOOLS TO BE STARTED IN 3 PROVINCES

Prof. Ranga's Appeal For Co-operation

NEW DELHI, April 6.

"Everywhere an attempt will be made to fit Kisans to discharge their civic responsibilities and also to popularise among them the latest methods of improved agriculture, cattle breeding and cottage industrial pursuits," says Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A., (Central), in a statement to the press.

Prof. Ranga, President of the All-India Kisan Sabha, informs that the Kangala and Madanapalle Kisan Schools will be started on April 28 and May 1 under his Principalship. The Agra School is postponed till July. It is learnt that the C.S.P. School at Mantena Palem in Andhra will also welcome Kisan students.

Similar schools are expected to be run in May, June and July in Jullundur in the Punjab, Almora and Jhansi in U. P., Cuttack in Orissa, Betul in C. P., Surat in Gujerat and Patna and Gaya in Bihar.

He appeals to all Kisan Sabhas and Students' Federations, Congress workers and Socialists to organise similar schools in as many places as possible.

Mr. Jayaprakash Narain, Acharya Narendra Dev, Swami Sahajanand, Mr. Indulal Yagnik, Dr. Ashraf, Dr. E. A. Ahmad, Mr. B. P. L. Bedi, Mr. Niharendu Dutt Majumdar and others will deliver lectures at these schools and collect funds for the purpose.—United Press.

GRIGG TRIES TO CREATE MURKY ATMOSPHERE

(Continued from Page 1)

which would come from persons who were managing to escape now.

Sir James added that Mr. Manu Subedar represented the Chamber in the House and yet the Chamber along with other bodies had sent in during the past fortnight representations against rushing the Bill."

NOT PRACTICAL.

As regards the suggestion made by the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce for a Round Table Conference of the interests concerned on the analogy of what was done with regard to the Insurance Bill and Motor Vehicles Bill, Sir James said this was not a practical suggestion and that in matters of taxation there was no agreement possible if representation was given to those who paid tax, except on the basis that no tax should be paid at all (laughter).

HELP TO PROVINCES.

Sir James quoted from the speeches of Finance Members of Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Bihar and Central Provinces dwelling on the inelasticity of revenue and the impossibility of further social services and said the sums accruing from the provisions of Bill would go to the help of these Finance Ministers. He was, therefore, certain of what the Provinces would say about the Bill. Similarly those hundreds of thousands of taxpayers who, as he had already stated, would get relief from the Bill.

A "WOODEN HORSE."

They surely formed an important body of opinion, and if it could be collected, it would be unanimously in favour of the Bill. He declared that the move for circulation before accepting the principle of the Bill was a snare. It looked like the technique which big business and the very rich would invent to kill the Bill without opposing it frontally. If the motion was really to elicit public opinion, why not agree to Select Committee now and he undertook to circulate the Bill by executive order.

By agreeing to Select Committee now, it would be possible to ensure that the Bill became law by March 31, but circulation was a wooden horse, which would cause the fall of Troy. There were some who would do their utmost to kill the Bill. If they succeeded, they would have committed the crime of postponing social service which the Provinces were clamouring for (cheers).

PLEA FOR CIRCULATION.

Mr. A.C. Dutta moved an amendment that the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by 15th September.

VOLUMINOUS MEASURE.

Dr. Bannerji supporting the motion for circulation said that it would have been more preferable if the Finance Member had introduced a consolidating Bill instead of an amending Bill.

Continuing Dr. Banerji enumerated many defects in the Bill and in particular he pointed out that no allowance had been made for children and no distinction drawn between earned and unearned income. The most objectionable feature in the Bill was that it did not subject to Indian income-tax interest on Sterling Loans, salaries and pensions paid in England out of Indian revenues.

SUBEDAR'S INDICTMENT

Mr. Manu Subedar declared that this particular income-tax Bill would certainly not entitle Sir James Grigg to be a great Finance Member of this country. Sir James came out to India as an expert in Income-tax matters. But the main complaint of Indian commerce and industry was that Sir James used his expert knowledge at every opportunity in the service and advancement of the interests of his own home country, rather than those of India. Ever since assuming office, the Finance Member had been effectively trying to create a murky atmosphere by sowing seeds of division and doubt and suspicion.

CHEAP SNEERS

The flippant and cheap sneers in which he had been indulging in regard to Government's dealings with Indian commerce was not going to help the Finance Member in any way. The Finance Member had published a bulky volume of opinions upon the Enquiry Committee Report and Mr. Subedar asked why this volume was not published in advance of the introduction of the Bill. One of the recommendations of the Committee was to submit pensions paid in England (not protected by Section 272 of the Government of India Act of 1935) to Indian Income-tax, but he asked why this important recommendation was set aside by Sir James Grigg.

CAPITAL LEVY

The Finance Member had repeatedly asserted that rich men objected to pay taxes. Mr. Subedar said he held no brief for individual rich men in the country, but what he was most anxious was that they must not disturb the structure of trade and industry and prevent the flow of capital into trade, without giving sufficient opportunity for them to submit their views on the clauses of the Bill. There was an apprehension in Indian commercial circles that the cumulative effects of the several sections of the Bill amounted to a capital levy, which was not justified as a normal measure of finance. Mr. Subedar feared that there had been deliberate attempts in the drafting of the Bill to discourage Joint Stock enterprise in this country.

ANCIENT TRADITIONS

It was a pity that Sir James had not risen above the traditions of the East India Company and objected to the so-called reciprocal arrangements between India and the United Kingdom. The system of double taxation relief recalled the parable of the "Giant And The Dwarf", which Mahatma Gandhi put forward in connection with arrangements between British and Indian interests. The Finance Member justified double tax relief provisions on the ground that British capital would otherwise leave India. But Mr. Subedar feared that British capital might be more deterred by the drastic provisions of the Bill in the matter of company taxation, some of which cumulatively would involve something like a capital levy.

VAIN PLEA

The fact that the Finance Member had mentioned Provinces and wanted us to believe that he loved the Provinces more than the elected members, was not going to make his Bill acceptable to India if it hurt the structure of trade and joint stock enterprise. The tax-payer rightly believed that the State should only take money required and not any excess as it led to extravagance. Money in the pockets of the people led to productive activity.

Concluding Mr. Subedar speaking on behalf of Indian trade and industry repudiated the allegation made by the Finance Member who had no warrant that it was intended by any section of the population to destroy the Bill. No one objected to its becoming law by April 1, 1939.

JINNAH ASKS FOR UNDERSTANDING

Mr. Jinnah made it clear that he was not committing himself in the slightest degree to any one of the clauses of the Bill. When the Bill emerged from the Select Committee he might have to strenuously oppose some of the clauses and ask the House to reject them altogether, but that stage of course would come later.

If the Finance Member would give a definite undertaking that the Bill would be circulated by Executive order for eliciting public opinion earliest up to August 15 and if it was also arranged that the Select Committee should finish its work by the end of October and thereafter a special session of the Assembly would be held on such date as was convenient to all, then his Party saw no useful purpose in circulating the Bill. If the Government agreed to this time table he would support the motion for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee.

OPTIMISM OF JINNAH

Sir James Grigg intervening said that to Mr. Jinnah's request for an undertaking to circulate the Bill by an Executive order to enable the general public to express opinion up to August 15, his response was in the affirmative But as regards other parts of the time table suggested by Mr. Jinnah, he was sure he was not expected to commit himself; but he thought Mr. Jinnah's estimates of time in that regard were a little optimistic.

DETRIMENTAL TO HINDU FAMILY

Mr. Bajoria urged the need for circulation so that the members before they considered the Select Committee motion would have views of the public before them.

Mr. Abdul Qaiyum pointed out that during the Simla session their attention would be occupied by important measure, namely, the Motor Vehicles Bill, and it was not right to rush the Income-tax Bill also through the same session. He assured the Finance Member that the Opposition too were anxious to increase the revenue of the Government, but they must have sufficient time to study the Bill, so that repeated amendments from time to time might be avoided.

INVIDIOUS DISTINCTION

Mr. Anantashayanam Ayyangar severely criticised the clauses which discriminated in favour of foreigners, both individuals and companies. In the first place he objected to the definition of the terms "domicile" and "resident", according to which a foreigner could spend all his life in India and yet be not a "domicile" and, therefore, be exempted from taxation on his investments abroad, whereas an Indian would be taxed on incomes earned both abroad and at home. The Income-tax Enquiry Committee had specifically recommended that foreign incomes of foreigners resident in India should be assessed. The speaker wanted to know why in this particular respect the Bill did not embody the Expert Committee's recommendation. The Bill to all intents and purposes gave exemption to all foreign companies, as it laid down that foreign companies "centrally controlled and managed" were exempted. The speaker wanted more comprehensive and consolidated measure.

Mr. Ayyangar had not concluded when the House adjourned till to-morrow when non-official resolutions will be discussed.

Further debate on the Income-tax Bill will be taken up on Monday.

The following are the names proposed by Sir James Grigg, Finance Member, to constitute the Select Committee on Income-tax Amendment Bill:—

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Mr. S. Satyamurthi, Qazi Muhammad Ahmed Kazmi, Messrs B. B. Verma, S. P. Chambers, J. F. Sheehy, N. M. Joshi, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. H. A. Sattar, Haji Essak Sait, Mr. A. Aikman, Sir Mohmmad Yamin Khan, Pt. K. K. Malaviya and the Finance Member.—A.P.

MOLESTATION BY BRITISH TROOPS

Question In Central Assembly

NEW DELHI, April 7.

The Defence Secretary, replying to a question, stated that cases of molesting by British troops of the civil population numbered 51 during 1934-35, '37 during 1935-36 and '31 during 1936-37.

"Strict discipline is invariably maintained and special measures are adopted from time to time to meet exceptional circumstances; for example, the placing of certain areas out of bounds. Miscreants are dealt with by Courts Martial or by the summary award of the Commanding Officer," added the Defence Secretary.

The Home Member informed Qazi Mahommad Ahmed Kazmi that no cases had yet been instituted in the Federal Court. Section 206 of the Government of India Act under which the Federal Legislature would have power to enlarge the appellate jurisdiction of the Federal Court had not yet been brought into force. A fresh Order-in-Council would be required for that purpose. The question had been considered, but the view hitherto taken was that Sec. 206 should not be applied during the transitional period or at any rate, until further experience had been gained of the working of the Federal Court.—United Press.

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Increased Expenditure For Secret Service In Bengal

CIVIL LIBERTY UNION SURVEYS POSITION OF PROVINCES

The Secretary, Indian Civil Liberties Union writes:—

The most important issue agitating the public mind continues to be the release of political prisoners. Satisfactory progress was made in March in this respect in all the Congress Provinces. Bihar released ten immediately after the crisis, another seven on March 10 and a third batch of five on the 15th bringing the total number released since the resumption of duties by the Ministry to 22. Of the eight remaining prisoners in the United Provinces seven were released during the month leaving behind only one.

POSITION IN MARCH

In the two major non-Congress provinces of Bengal and the Punjab the position is very different. There are often in these two provinces as many more arrests as there are releases. During March in the Punjab there were four arrests for sedition and seven were served with restraint orders while in Bengal two were arrested for sedition and three were placed under restraint orders. There has been no arrests for sedition in any of the Congress provinces since the agitation against the arrest last October of Mr. Batliwala in Madras under Section 124A. N.W.F. Province has even passed a Bill repealing the said Act. One restraint order is reported during the month from the United Provinces, another from the Central Provinces and a third from Bihar.

One desirable move made during the month is the agitation started for the release of women political prisoners in Bengal and Assam. It is not yet known to what extent the Government of Bengal proposes to accept the recommendation of Gandhiji for the release of political prisoners; but it is fairly sure that the Bengal Government will not follow the lead given by the Congress Ministries in this regard. Advance securities from Presses were demanded both by the Punjab and the Bengal Governments during this month. The last time that any such securities were demanded by the Congress Ministries was in October last by the Madras Government.

LATHI CHARGE IN COIMBATORE

The fairly clean record of Congress Provinces during the month has been marred by a severe police lathi charge in Coimbatore by the Reserve Police. The Union is urging an independent enquiry into these reported police attrocities. It is interesting that in this year's Bengal budget there is provision made for an increased expenditure of Rs. 35,000 for the Secret Service. The struggle for civil liberties is spreading in the Indian States. Travancore is making an effort to nip political agitation in the bud by placing a ban on the activities of the State Congress, arresting persons for seditious speeches and interfering in other ways with the legitimate work of the Trade Unions. Repression of a very serious nature is being continued in the little State of Mansa where all meetings and processions have been prohibited by a special ordinance.

HAVE MERCY ON QUACKS

(Continued from Page 6).

since the beginning of history people lived and perhaps better in early days than now. And why should Government think that those who have a lot of money and cleverness in distinguishing between a specialist and a quack will not succumb to any disease? Doctors themselves are helpless and they also visit all sorts of unqualified quacks when assailed by chronic disease of an incurable character. It makes me feel that people trust a doctor too much when they have no trust in God.

Arrant Injustice

Even savages, living in jungles, without houses or clothes are living without the knowledge of scientific medicine as taught in India or Europe. They are strong; scientific men are afraid of approaching them without proper safeguards for fear of being eaten alive because some of them are cannibalistic. On this horrible unscientific diet of human flesh they are still going strong. Thus it can be proved that men live not on the qualification of doctors, but by their own inherent strength coupled with the grace of God. Any punishment on the so-called quacks will not only be an arrant injustice, but also an outrage on humanity, and all future sciences of healing. It will be an act of grace if it is not insisted upon.

During the Mysore State Congress Convention a Mysore State Youth Conference will also be held on April 10.

4 LABOUR LEADERS ARRESTED

Ahmedabad Type Foundry Manager's Complaint Sequel

AHMEDABAD, April 7.

Four labour leaders connected with the Ahmedabad Press Workers' Association, including its President, have been put under arrest by the local police following a complaint lodged with them by the Manager of the Ahmedabad Type Foundry.

Three of the above persons went to the Foundry, declaring a boycott against it and prevented its Manager from entering it. They kept him under a cordon for about fifteen minutes.

The police arrived on the scene subsequently and effected their arrest and freed the Manager of the Foundry.—United Press.

KAPURTHALA.—The "United Press" reliably understands that the Maharaja of Kapurthala is considering the question of calling a Session of the Kapurthala State Assembly, which has not met for the last five years.

GASTRIC ULCER "NEARLY COST ME MY LIFE"

The hours and duties of a railway guard tend to make him liable to stomach trouble. Mr. Baylis, a Railway Guard, suffered from a gastric ulcer which, he says, "nearly cost me my life." He had X-rays, an operation, and was strictly dieted for months, yet still his pain returned, his appetite failed, his work almost got beyond him.

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If Maclean Brand Stomach Powder can work such wonders for Mr. Baylis, suffering from gastric ulcer, how much more can it do for you, if your stomach trouble has not yet reached that serious state! Start now, with the original MACLEAN BRAND. Look for the signature "ALEX. C. MACLEAN" on the carton and bottle, and the red seal on the carton. Maclean Brand is never sold loose—only in bottles in cartons (powder or tablets).

If you have any difficulty in obtaining it from your local chemist or store, write to I. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India), Ltd., Standard Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay.

FACES FIRST

To begin with, let's look at your complexion in a mirror placed in a cold, north light. Nothing flattering or friendly about this mirror—it reveals a tired, middle-age skin etched with tiny lines and wrinkles, reveals a tendency towards sallowness. What are you to do about it? Get rid of that faded complexion. Give yourself a new, youthful complexion, unblemished, satin-smooth. You can do this, you know. All you want is an ounce or two of Mercolized Wax from your chemist, apply a little of it nightly to face and neck. While you sleep this oxygenated wax will work its magic, gently and imperceptibly absorbing the outer skin with all its blemishes, revitalising the tired tissue, making it bloom again with beauty. A brief ten-day trial will suffice to convince you that this wax treatment is the one you have been waiting for.

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A VARIETY OF AMUSEMENTS AND SIDE SHOWS

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Bombay's Educational Policy

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Ever since Congress came into power some of their leaders began to express dissatisfaction with the way in which District Board administration is being carried on under the Montague Chelmsford Reforms; and they are strongly condemning the administration of the School Boards and the various Local Authorities who elected them.

2. The Central Advisory Board of Education appointed the Vernacular Education Committee under the Chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier and Education Minister, Bombay. The Committee has come to the unqualified conclusion that the control and administration of Primary Education must revert to all intents and purposes to Government as before.

3. Nobody can say that the administration of Primary Education by the Local Bodies and their School Boards was perfect. Not only it was unsatisfactory but in certain cases it was alleged to be corrupt. Those, who know the pre-control days when primary education was administered by the Educational Department, are aware that maladministration was not quite unknown. There were some Deputy Educational Inspectors who were also corrupt and immoral. Even now all School Boards are not bad. There are some Boards that have bad reputation for maladministration; but others are doing their work efficiently. It all depends upon individuals who are responsible for administration no matter whether it is with Government or with the people. In justification it may be urged that many of the members have worked conscientiously and Primary education has progressed at least in school attendence. Moreover the masses have begun to take interest in education which is a great gain.

4. The change introduced by the Education Act of Dr. Paranjpye went against the grain of the Education Department and the Government Inspecting Officer in each district was generally not very friendly with the Administrative Officer appointed by the Local Authorities. This Government officer was also discontinued as the new system had affected his prospects of promotion and in some cases, he thus consciously or unconsciously became a spy reporting every shortcoming, real or fancied, of the educational administration and many a time exaggerated them. The local newspapers of each district which are in the hands of a particular school of thought made capital out of it. According to the P. E. Rules the Educational Inspectors were expected to attend some of the meetings of the School Boards and gives them proper guidance. It will be interesting to know how many times the Educational Inspectors of different divisions did this. How many Educational Inspectors took the School Boards into their confidence and tried to understand their difficulties? One is inclined to feel that the P. E. Act, was worked in an unsympathetic atmosphere. It was expected to fail and it has failed. The Boards' proposals were looked upon with suspicion. They were not trusted. The Senior Assistant Deputies were set to watch them. This created distrust between the Boards and Government. It has been stated that there is wastage and stagnation in schools due to maladministration. Will somebody compare figures regarding this in pre-control days administration and after the control was transferred? There will not be any difference. The wastage and stagnation are due to other factors for which the blame ought to go to Government. The Government have no money for compulsion. The stagnation is mostly due to untrained teachers. Government will not admit more teachers for training. It is the want of practical sympathy and want of proper guidance by Government officers that has brought the transfer of education into disrepute.

5. The members of the various Local Boards were elected by the same electors who later on voted for members to the Legislative Assembly. The Congress leaders have praised the electorate for rightly exercising their right of vote and returning Congressmen to the Assembly. For the same reason it can be argued that the members elected to the Local Bodies by the same electors were their proper representatives and were fit to look after their interests and can be trusted to advance them. Thus it will be seen that there is nothing wrong fundamentally in the Local Bodies or their Education Boards, and, therefore, they should not be ended but should be mended.

6. Too much power was allowed to be exercised by the School Boards and their Chairmen and the Administrative Officers were made completely subservient to them. These officers were chosen for their long experience in education and were well paid. One would expect that they would be given some powers to administer the department. But somehow this was not done and all the abuses that have now come to the surface are mostly due to this wrong policy of centering every power in the hands of a committee. The Administrative officer should be made really responsible for the administration of his charge. The School Board should lay down policy for the guidance of the Administrative Officer and the D. L. B. should have power to revise his orders if on appeal they are found wrong or harmful. The real responsibility for proper administration should remain with the Administrative officer. The posts of Administrative Officers and Supervisors should be transferable from one district to another.

7. Government have even now a potent voice in his appointment as their approval is necessary. It cannot, therefore, be said that the present Administrative Officers are incompetent or that the system of their selection and appointment is defective. Some of the Local Boards have been managing primary education for 12 to 15 years and have thus gained a good deal of experience. In spite of the lack of encouragement from the Education Department who have for the last 10 years stopped all progress on the plea of financial stringency the school-going population has substantially increased in almost every district and more than doubled in several. This is due to the Primary Education Act, which created educational interest among the masses.

8. In this connection the opinion of Mr. H. Dippie, Director of Public Instruction, Orissa, is worth repeating. He says: "that the local administration was given educational responsibility with the very purpose of developing adequate local Government and that with all its manifest faults, a sense of duty has grown to some extent.....To withdraw their powers will be to throw away the results of fifteen years of growth and experience".

9. The experiment of handing over primary education to the Local Authorities is successful to a certain extent. Some abuses with respect to transfers and promotions have no doubt crept in, and they must be stopped. But it is not necessary for this purpose to order that the control and administration of primary education must revert to Government.

10. The District Local Boards are very keen in the administration of local affairs and that of education is very keenly looked after. It will not be proper to take away any of their powers. Control and power of laying down policy should remain with the elected bodies as before, but responsibility of execution should be laid upon the Executive and Administrative Officers, who should be the Government servants selected and appointed by the School Board. The idea of centering all power into the hands of the Education Department of Government is very retrograde and against the principles of democracy. It is well-known that man learns by making mistakes and the same can be said of statutory or other bodies. If at all it is decided to create a 'Central Educational Board' to advise the Government on educational matters that Board should be elected with two or three educational experts nominated by Government. To enlist the interest of the masses the Central Board should not have an official majority. If an official majority is kept in this Board the public will lose all their interest in Primary Education and spread of education will be an entire Government concern which no one will think really desirable.
—Yours etc.,

B. V. JADHAV.

Travancore Association

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—From the annual general meeting of the Travancore Association which was held on Sunday, last it would appear that the election of office-bearers and such other things were more or less "pre-arranged". It is good that a Committee has been set up to make radical changes in the rules and regulations, and the writer hopes that they will do full justice with the task entrusted to them.

It is high time that mere passing of pious resolutions by such existing associations in Bombay are put a stop to. Outstanding questions of interest must be discussed, although it may not be palatable to many. The recent arrest of one M. Pillai, not giving him a fair chance to defend himself properly quite apart from the merits of the case, the treatment meted out to Mr. Nariman, etc., are matters which every one here is well aware of. Will the above Association now rise up to the occasion and condemn the action of the Government? Let Travancoreans Awake."—Yours etc.

FAIRNESS.

Inter-Commerce Examination Papers

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is unfortunate that the members of the Senate or the Syndicate of the Bombay University do not seem to evince any great interest in the Commerce Faculty. It appears from what one could gather that there is ample scope for revision of the courses and method of testing the knowledge of students. The papers in the Inter-Commerce Examination held recently in English, Geography and Accounting were anything but fair and some of the questions were beyond the ken of the most intelligent student. To cite an example, there was the following question in the English paper: "In a letter to the press, either discuss the advantages and the drawbacks of the "all up" Air Mail scheme or state your opinion on the use of the vernaculars as media of instruction in 'Secondary Education.'" It is, indeed, difficult to imagine how an Inter-Commerce student could comprehend and gather the material for a discussion on such a highly technical subject like "all up" Air Mail. All this has to be done in the examination hall. The students were asked to write an essay on "The Future of World Peace". There is no prescribed text book or a course of training for the students. Hardly two essays are given by the Professor during the whole year. More funny is the examiner in Geography who asks the students to write about the success of the Five Year Plan of the Soviet Republic. It passes one's imagination and understanding how such a question could come within the region of economic geography. If the examiners in English and Geography believe that students should possess encyclopediac knowledge, then one year is too insufficient. Examination as generally understood means the testing of knowledge in a defined course. Questions may be vague or they may have only very indirect bearing on the subjects or curricula. But to ask questions of the sort mentioned above, the examiner must be anxious to display his own knowledge. There was keen disappointment for the students in the paper on Accounting. Minute details about "Ruling of Share Transfers" and B. P. Books were asked. Nobody expected the Inter-Commerce students to be perfect in Accountancy after hardly 12 months tuition. Perhaps such oddities of the examiners come to light when students of one college are to be victimised for caprices of the professors of another college. However, the sufferer is the innocent student and its toiling parent or guardian who sacrifices his all so that his ward may obtain a professional degree.

I implore the authorities concerned to look into the matter and do what is necessary to prevent such brain waves on the part of examiners in Commerce examinations and also to be considerate in the valuation of papers this year.
—Yours, etc.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Dr. Viegas' Statue

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While passing along Dhobi Talao, I have seen that the management of the Wellington Cinema has placed a big poster at the foot of Dr. Viegas' monument, covering completely the full frontage of the pedestal on which stands the statue of the revered doctor. I have never seen anywhere a monument so slighted. Will the management remove the poster forthwith?—Yours etc.

J. J.

"Sir J. J. School Of Art'

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Please allow me to bring to your notice the Printer's mistake that has crept into my letter published in to-day's issue. In one place the tense of the verb has been changed from present to the past, viz., in the place where I have said "is carried on by experienced artists and art lovers etc." what have been printed is "was carried etc." This change amounts to imply that those who are at present carrying on the work of the Society are not experienced people, while that is not the fact.—Yours etc.,

V. V. OAK.

Plight Of Clerks

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with interest a letter published in the columns of your esteemed journal some time back under the initials of Meena Sule. The plight of the clerks employed in the commercial establishments is utterly deplorable and to be true to the facts, they have actually to work as "living machines" at a time when all talks of civil liberties and freedom of thoughts rent the air. I shall not go into individual cases but I know of a firm with its office in the most aristocratic centre of the town, calling its staff even on Sundays with the result that the clerks used to mark away time over cups of tea with occasional peeps into Sunday papers. So if modernisation is thought of, it will be in the interest of the employer and the employed. The less said the better about the scale of salaries and rules as to the leave, etc. because in such matters the poor clerks are at the tender mercies of their bosses. Let us wait and watch who bells the cat?—Yours, etc.

BINODE RAY.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The plight of clerks in the commercial establishments in the city has been very vividly described by Meena Sule in your issue of the 28th instant. Though it is true that the amelioration of the condition of shop assistants should receive the first consideration of our popular Government, the lot of the many poor clerks who toil year in and year out, on meagre incomes, working long hours without adequate leave and falling a prey to continuous sickness with all its concomitants, must not be overlooked.

Many foreign firms are exploiting our wealth and Labour without any compunction whatsoever and it is, therefore, doubly incumbent on our Congress Government to do something immediately to alleviate the distress of these poor creatures. If reforms on the lines indicated by Meena Sule are enforced in commercial firms, the number of our educated middle class unemployed can to a certain extent be lessened.—Yours, etc.

"A CLERK."

Wanted Road In Mahad Village

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In last Thursday's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" you have given a summary of my letter 'Wanted a road in Mahad Village' in the column of 'Points from Letters' stating that Dr. N. R. Purandare complains that there is no connecting road between Versova and Mahad. The summary is wrong one as the Versova and Mahad villages are separated by a creek, so there is no possibility of a connecting road unless there is a bridge built to connect the two villages. My idea in the said letter was to have a road in the Mahad village, which has none so far, even though the ferry-boats used by the villagers to cross the creek to come to Versova and 'vice versa' yields an income of Rs. 3,000 per year to the B. S. D. Local Board.—Yours, etc.,

N. R. PURANDARE,
Versova-Via Andheri.
April 2.

Austrian Jews

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The German invasion of Austria, and the subsequent happenings there, have threatened the very existence of the thousands of Austrian Jews. Hundreds of them are reported to be committing suicide, and the rest are fleeing to some other countries, to save themselves from the Nazi guillotine.

Great Britain, supposed to be the first country to provide asylums for religiously and politically persecuted people from all over the world, has closed her doors against Austrian Jews, for reasons better known to themselves. The Jews are a race culturally much advanced, and have produced men of first rank in science and literature, and any nation should be proud to possess them.

India has given shelter, from time immemorial to thousands of foreigners, who were victims of political and religious persecutions. Her doors are wide open to the Austrian Jews, and they will be received and treated with her usual generosity. And I am sure, the Jews will justify their existence in India, by contributing their share to the prosperity of India, like the Parsis. The scientists, the technicians and the industrialists among them will find a good field in India, and it will be to the mutual interest of both India and the Austrian Jews, to allow them to settle in India.—Yours, etc.

T. R. GANAPATHY.

The epidemic of Plague is prevailing in Benares city, District and the Benares State. In certain parts of the Benares State the epidemic has become so furious that large number of people have left their villages.

FEEL AS YOUNG
AS YOUR
DAUGHTER
Keep your girlish feelings and looks by taking Beecham's Pills. They will cleanse you internally—remove ageing poisons from your system—keep you bright and vivacious—your complexion fresh and beauty unspoiled by the years!
BEECHAM'S PILLS
Purely Vegetable

CITY BANK BRANCH OPENED AT POONA

The following are extracts from a speech delivered by Mr. S. S. Rajan, at the opening ceremony of the branch of the City Bank Ltd., at Poona, when Mr. N. C. Kelkar, presided:

To begin well, it was rightly said, was half the battle won. Judged by this simple test, the City Bank Ltd., had won half the battle indeed, even at the start. There was not a single deserving cause in Maharashtra, which had not Mr. Kelkar to bless it, to guide it and to assist it. He was confident that true to tradition, the City Bank Ltd. would grow from strength to strength, after receiving Mr. Kelkar's blessing.

SOUTH INDIA'S LEAD.

South India which has always enjoyed the privilege of taking the lead in Philosophy, Science, Mathematics, and Politics has been generally regarded as backward in matters pertaining to Commerce, Industry and Banking. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta observed, while speaking on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the Travancore National and Quilon Bank Ltd. at Bombay, "Business invasions were originally coming from North and now coming from South." It was due to the enterprise of the South Indian Industrials Ltd., Madras, that the first cement factory in India was opened in Madras in 1902, and to-day the Associated Cement Companies Ltd. controlled one of the largest cement industries in the world.

The City Bank was the second bank from Southern India, to open a branch in your midst, in the course of a few months. That was a tribute to the great part which Poona played in serving as a clearing house for the economic activities of not only Maharashtra but also of Karnatak and South India.

BANK'S IDEAL.

The City Bank had risen to its present dimensions by its policy of service to its smallest constituent. The Bank did not endeavour to duplicate the efforts of the major banks to serve the rich constituents, resulting in a virtual denial of facilities to the smaller constituents. Mr. Mathulla, the Managing Director of the Bank, held the key to the success of the Bank in the ideal which he had set before himself, to carry the facilities of Banking to the class of people who deserved it most but stood no prospect of receiving the much-needed service from the major banks.

ENDING "DOWRY" SYSTEM

Patna Meeting's Views On Legislation

PATNA, (By Mail.)

Divergent views as to the necessity for legislation to put a step to the dowry system were expressed at a public meeting held in the Hall of the Bihar National College recently. The Hon. Mr. Jagjal Choudhury, Minister of Excise and Public Health, presided.

In their messages to the convenors of the meeting, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the Hon. Mr. Anugraha Narayan Sinha and Sjt. Mahadev Desai expressed themselves against legislation. The Secretary of the All-India Kayastha Conference was of the opinion that legislation was the only effective method of dealing with the evil.

Dr. Gyan Chand, Ph. D., while not opposing legislation, said that the system of arranged marriage, the continuation of the caste system and the imposition by society of marriage as an obligation, were responsible for the present form of the dowry system. He pleaded for freedom being given to girls to choose their own mates.

A Committee consisting of influential citizens was formed to take all necessary steps including legislation, if necessary, to fight the evil.—United Press.

LATEST

Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON NINE POINTS DOWN

Slight Variation In Sterling Dollar

RALLY IN WHEAT

BOMBAY, April 7

NEW YORK COTTON

Cotton market continued to be depressed by lower foreign cables and general despondency at home. Prices suffered setback although Bombay straddle reversing showed signs of decreasing.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Market opened steady and displayed steadiness following dearer Australian offers, but later declined on lack of fresh support.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Prices improved moderately on higher Australian offers but demand was slow. No material change in prices.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MAY 1938

New York, April 7

Previous closing	8.47
To-day's opening	8.45
Difference	—02
To-day's closing	8.38
Difference	—09

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MAY 1938.

Liverpool, April 7

Previous closing	4.71
To-day's opening	4.70
Difference	—01
To-day's closing	4.65
Difference	—06

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May	Rs. 155-4
July August	Rs. 159

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, April 7

New York cotton continued to be depressed by lower foreign cables and general despondency at home with result that prices suffered another setback although Bombay straddle reversing showed signs of decreasing.

Trading in May commenced at 8.45 i.e. two points lower than previous closing. Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and Bombay and Liverpool selling influenced by disappointing eastern cables. Later further setback followed on renewed foreign selling with price easing to 8.40.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 7

The following were the opening ranges:—

May (8.49/8.48) 8.45/8.43
July (8.56/8.56) 8.50/8.49
October (8.63/8.63) 8.57/8.56

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, April 7

May (4.72) 4.68
July (4.81) 4.77
May (6.63) 6.62
July (6.71) 6.69

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 7

Trading in Broach began at Rs. 161/4. Prices early improved on scattered buying and covering fortified by better outside cables, but subsequently market turned easy on option dealers selling and liquidation under which prices gradually lost ground. Market closed quiet at July August Rs. 159/8.

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, April 7

The rates at 2-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 1/2) 1-0 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-8 1/4) 1-8 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-0) 2-0

JUTE

First marks C.I.F. Continent New Crop (17 1/4 value) 17 7/16 paid buyers
Dunlop April (£20 1/2) £20
Lightning April (£19 1/2) £19

RUBBER

Spot (5 9/16 buyers) 5 9/16 buyers
Forward July September (5 11/16 paid value) 5 3/4 paid sellers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay April May (£11 3/8 sellers) £11 3/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta April (£12 5/8 sellers) £12 11/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata April (£11 7/8 sellers) £11 7/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal May (£9 5/8 sellers) £9 7/8 sellers

METALS

LONDON METALS

London, April 7

Tin (£169 buyers £169 1/2 sellers. Steady) £167 3/4 buyers £168 sellers. Barely steady.

Lead (£15 1/8 buyers £15 5/8 sellers. Barely steady) £15 3/16 buyers £15 1/4 sellers. Easy

Electrolytic Copper (£42 to £43 1/4) (£43 to £43 1/2) £42 1/2 to £43 1/2

Iron (112) 112

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, April 7

Previous closing	4.96 1/4
To-day's opening	4.96 3/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.96 3/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, April 7

Previous closing	4.96.15
To-day's opening	4.96.18
To-day's closing	4.96.37

FRANC RATE

London, April 7

Previous closing	161.06
To-day's opening	160.50
To-day's closing	162.00

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 7

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.96.18 and then worked slightly lower to 4.96.15 with otherwise not much variation.

Franc opened at 160.50 and then eased slightly to 161.50 on scattered sales.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (12.167) 12.221
New York on Bombay (37.50) 37.47
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/2) 0.93 1/2
London on Milan (94.32) 94.33
London Shanghai (1-0 7/8 nominal) 1-1 5/32 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.
4 months (9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent
6 months (5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent.

BULLION

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, April 7

The following cable information was received from London:—

"Little speculative buying. Bear covering. Market quiet."

LONDON SILVER

London, April 7

Spot	(19d.) 19 1/8d.
Forward	(18 5/8d.) 18 3/4d.

LONDON GOLD

London, April 7

London Gold Fine per ounce (£7-0-1 1/2) £7-0-0 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, April 7

	Rs. a. p.
10 p.m. quotations:—	
Silver ready	48 14 0
Silver Chaitra	48 13 6
Silver Vaishakh	48 13 0
Gold ready	34 14 0
Gold Chaitra	34 13 6
Gold Vaishakh	34 12 0
Sovereign	22 12 6

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 7

Liverpool wheat opened steady with May at 7/8 and July 7/8. After displaying steadiness, following dearer Australian shippers offers, market declined on lack of fresh support with prices later adjusting to overnight closing levels.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 7

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 1.81 1/2. Prices improved moderately on higher Australian offers, but demand was generally slow with prices showing no material change.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, April 7

	Rs. a. p.
10 p.m. quotations—	
Wheat May	4 5 9
Wheat September	4 6 6
Linseed May	7 4 6
Linseed September	7 5 9

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, April 7

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed at Rs. 98-8-0 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, April 7

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at 91 3/4

INDIAN LOANS

London, April 7
2-30 p.m

3 per cent Indian (£99 1/4) £99 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£91 1/2) £91 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/2) £112 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-68 (£116) £116 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948-68 (£108) £108 3/4
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£111 1/2) £111 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£103 1/2) £103 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/70 (£107 1/8) £107 1/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74 5/8) £74 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£101 1/2) £101 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£106 3/8) £106 3/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£112) £112
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£102 1/2) £102 1/2
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£113 1/4) £113 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 7

London stock exchange, after early activity, became dull and featureless.

Giltedged securities continued to attract interest. Three and half quoted at 91 3/4 i.e. five shillings higher than previous closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (13-1 1/2) 13-1 1/2
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (51) 51
Hydro Electric (dol 3 5/8) dol 3 5/8
Elec Music Industry (12-1 1/2) 12-6
Princhin Johnson (29) 29
Imperial Chemical (30-9) 30-9
Woolsworth New Ordinary (63-7 1/2) 63-7 1/2
Sao Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£28) £26 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (28-6) 28-6
Unilever Ordinary (36-4 1/2) 35-10 1/2
Ford Motors (20) 20
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£62 5/8) £64
British American Tobacco Ordinary (98-1 1/2) 98-9
Carreas A (£6 7/8) £6 7/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (136-3) 136-3
P and O. S. N Company Deferred (20-3) 20-3
Distillers (94-3) 94-9
Bradfords Dyers (4-6) 4-6
British Celanese (3-3) 3-6
J and P Coates Ordinary (35-7 1/2) 35-7 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (40) 40-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (4-1 1/2) 4-1 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (22-7 1/2) 11-7 1/2
Inter Nickels (dol 42 1/2) dol 42 1/2
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (42-6) 41-10 1/2
Tata Steel Debenture (£104) £104

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-6) 18-6
Donaro Tea (40) 40
Empire of India (25-0) 26-3

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (21-10 1/2) 21-10
Gula Kelampong (18-9) 18-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (21-3) 21-3

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9) £8

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (40) 40-7 1/2
Burma Corporation (9-3) 9-3
Rio Tintos (£14 1/2) £14 3/4
East Rand Proprietors (53-1 1/2) 53-9
Rand Mines (£8 1/4) £8 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 1/8) £15 1/8
Associated Portlands (76-10 1/2) 77-6
Trinidad Leaseholds (88-9) 91-3
Sub Nigel (£9 3/8) £9 3/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (26-3) 26-3
Union Corporation (£7 1/2) £7 1/2

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (23-1 1/2) 23-9
Anglo Iranian (72-6) 74-4 1/2
Burma Oil (100) 102-6
Mexican Eagle (4-9) 4-7 1/2
Shell Transport (80) 80
Royal Dutch (£34 1/2) £34 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 7

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

U S Steel Common (Henceforth New Stocks) (dol 42) dol 41 1/2
General Motors (dol 29) dol 28 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 24 1/2) dol 24 3/8
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 101 1/4

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, April 7

Liverpool wheat market closed to-day at May 7s 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Wheat Rallies But Commodities Featureless

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 7.

On the Stock Exchange there was early dullness owing to settlement of details, together with French political uncertainties but it later disappeared, enabling net gains to be established in most sections. Cable and wireless ordinary were strong, among industrials, which were generally good and elsewhere steady.

In commodities wheat rallied on reports of extreme cold winter in the wheat belt, but were otherwise featureless. Wall Street opened steady.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Jutes Rule Easier

CALCUTTA, April 7

Jutes continued to rule an easier market and the volume of business was also very small. Coals were quiet and easier feeling still pervaded in this section. Teas were rather dull. In the miscellaneous section India Irons and other speculative issues displayed very little activities and rates ruled steady at lower levels. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities: Three and half per cent Government paper 98/5; three and half per cent loan 1947/60 106/6; four per cent loan 1943 108/6; five per cent loan 1940/43 107/1.

Banks: Imperial fully paid 1544; Reserve 115; Howrah Amta Rly 114; Elgin Mills ord 133 small lot.

Coals: Bengal 302 small lot; Bokaro and Ramgur 16; Burrakur 13/2; Equitable 34; East Indian 21/14; Hurriladih 12/4; Katras Kherriah 20/8; New Beerbhoom 17; New Manbhoom 24/11; Rewa 22; Talcher 1/3; West Jamuria 25/4.

Jutes: Anglo India 275/8; Bally 159 small lots Birla 15/12; Howrah 41/10; Hukumchand 6/10; India 262 small lot; National 19/11; Northbrook 30; Nuddea 31; Presidency 3/8; Reliance pref 149 small lots.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 6/5; Consolidated Tin 6/5; Indian Copper 2/4; Rhodesia Copper 4/10; Dalmia Cement ord 8/10; Jubbulpore Electric 12/12; Burn and Co ord 235; Indian Iron 27/8; Marshalls 1/3; Steel Corporation pref 76; do ord 5/12; B I Corporation ord 3/4 ex div; Dunlop Rubber 13/12 small odd lot; Indian Cables 11/12 small lot; Rohtas Industries ord 21; Attock Oil 18; British Burma Petrol 3/8; Indo Burma Petrol ord 103 ex div; Titaghur Paper A ord 16/6; Calcutta Hydraulic 121; Buland 10; Murree Brewery 12/6.

Teas: Bishnauth 24/12; Central Cachar 71 cum div; East India 8/6; Kalijinugger and Khoreal 82; Namburnadi ord 6/8.

Debentures: Five and quarter per cent 1938/50 Rohtas Industries 100/2; Five per cent 1926/56/86 Calcutta Port Trust 116/12.—A. P.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, April 7.

BANKS

Closing quotations were as under:—

Baroda	111/8
Bank of Hindusthan	34/8
Central	30/12
Imperial Bank F.P.	1545
Imperial Bank P.P.	382/8
Indian Bank	139
Indian Overseas Bank	49
Reserve Bank	116/12
Union Bank	5/14

TEXTILES

Ambica	1350
Arun	325
Arvind	1900
Asok	300
B. Dyeing X.D.	847/8
Buckingham and Carnatics	198
Century X.D.	243/2
Central India	236/14
Colaba	158/12
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	300
Elgin	212
Gokak	158/12
Indore	65
Jubilee	195
Kohinoor	270
Laxmi Cotton	510
Mysore	95
Marsden	100
Morarji	1100
New Great	246/4
Raipur	700
Rajnagar	300
Simplex	81/4
Swadeshi	211/14
Sajjan	97/8
Vishnu	1310
Madhusudan	260
Khatau	112/8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown	336/4
Associated Cements	119/8
Belapur	157/8
Bombay Burma New	192/8
Bombay Burma Old	557/8
Bombay Steam	230
Bombay Telephone	94
Burma Corporation	6/8
Br. B. Petrol	3/8
Dalmia Cement	8/12
Indian Bleaching	140
Industrial Investment Tr.	44/8
Indian Radio Ord.	425
Indian Radio Defd.	502/8
Indian Copper	2/4
Indian Iron	27/12
Mysore Sugar	23/8
Port Canning	690
Premier Construction	71
Scindia Steam	18/12
Shivrajpur	49/12
Tata Oil	29
Tata Steel Ordy.	231
Tata Steel Defd.	1007/8

HYDRO ELECTRIC

Andhra Valley Ord	1425
Tata Hydro Ord.	145
Tata Power Ord.	1352/8

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad Electrics	133/12
Bombay Suburban	160
Bombay Tram.	124/11
Surat X.D.	16b
Ajmer	12/8

JUTES

Birla Jute	16/4
Howrah	41/8
Hukumchand	6/12
Kamarhatty	420
Kankanarrah	334
Lawrence	336
Reliance	56

Note:—Owing to crisis in Ahmedabad share, Bazar trading in Calico Mill shares is suspended.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 1st day of April, 1938.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES—	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	29,77,74,000
Notes in circulation:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	177.27,18,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	7,53,83,000
Total Notes issued	214,56,75,000
Total Liabilities	214,58,74,000

ASSETS—	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,54,53,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	78,80,70,000
Total of A.	123,22,21,000
B. Rupee Coin	63,97,23,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	27,39,31,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	...
Total Assets	214,58,75,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 57.423 per cent.

Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 1st April, 1938.

LIABILITIES—	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government*	19,37,72,000
(b) Banks	14,56,21,000
(c) Others	60,26,000
Bills Payable	7,79,900
Other Liabilities	70,73,000
Rupees	45,32,71,000

*Includes £302,800 held in London on account of the High Commissioner converted at 1s. 6d. to the rupee.

ASSETS.— Notes:—	Rs.
(a) Legal Tender in India	29.77,62,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	12,000
Rupee Coin	5,67,000
Subsidiary Coin	3,71,000
Bills Discounted—	
(a) Internal	...
(b) External	...
(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	2,50,000
Balances held abroad+	7,53,59,000
Loans and Advances to the Govt.	31,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	1,00,000
Investments	7,03,69,000
Other Assets	53,81,000
Rupees	45,32,21,000

+Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

Statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on 1st April 1938.

1. Demand Liabilities	
(a) In India	122,92,63,000
(b) In Burma	5,66,35,000
2. Time Liabilities—	
(a) In India	103,48,75,000
(b) In Burma	4,79,52,000
3. Cash—	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes—	
(a) In India	5,08,45,000
(b) In Burma	1,34,000
(ii) Burma Notes—	
(a) In India	7,000
(b) In Burma	16,70,000
(iii) Rupee Coin—	
(a) In India	62,79,000
(b) In Burma	96,000
(iv) Subsidiary Coin—	
(a) In India	30,40,000
(b) In Burma	1,09,000
4. Balances with Reserve Bank	13,97,38,000
5. Advances—	
(a) In India	118,91,57,000
(b) In Burma	5,65,54,000
6. Bills discounted—	
(a) In India	6,83,31,000
(b) In Burma	41,99,000

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

Reserve Bank of India Rate unchanged at 3 per cent per annum.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 6.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£77 3/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£91 1/2
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£112 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£74 3/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£101 3/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£102 3/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£112
Victory Bonds	£110 1/4
Chartered Bank of India A. and China	£11 7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	£87 1/2
National Bank of India	£39
P and O Banking Corporation	£9 5/8

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, April 6.

Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality 6 1/8

LINSEED OIL

London, April 6.

Linseed oil London per cwt naked April sellers	24
Linseed oil London per cwt May/Aug. sellers	24

LONDON RUBBER

London, April 6.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb sellers 5 9/16

LONDON SUGAR.

London, April 6.

May sh. 4/10 3/4d.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, April 7

B I S N ss Barala of 1899 reg tons, Captain E Shepherd arrived from Basrah via Persian Gulf Ports Karachi and Kathiawar Coast Ports with passengers and general cargo.

L Edwards ss Goldenfels of 4844 reg tons, Captain E Wiebke arrived from Karachi, Kathiawar Ports and Malabar Coast Ports and Marmagoa with general cargo.

O S Kaisha ss Naples Maru of 4225 reg tons, Captain J Kuroda arrived from Karachi with cotton and general cargo.

B I S N ss Dalgoma of 3571 reg tons, Captain H T Hudson arrived from Karachi via Navlakhi Port Okha, Cutch, Mandvi and Bhavnagar with general cargo.

O S Kaisha ss Borneo Maru of 4262 reg tons, Captain K Matuoka, arrived from Yokohama via Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Moji, Sakito, Singapore, Penang, and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N ss Vita of 1955 reg tons Captain F Harrison arrived from Karachi via Port Okha and Cutch Mandvi with passengers and general cargo.

P and O ss Strathallan of 14234 reg tons, Captain J H Biggs arrived from London via Gibraltar, Marseilles, Port Said and Aden with passengers and general cargo.

N Y Kaisha ss Ryuyo Maru of 4737 reg tons, Captain K Mayahara arrived from Karachi with cotton and general cargo.

SAILED

L Edwards ess Uhenfels of 3306 reg tons, Captain H Dieckmann, sailed for Port Said, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg, with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

T Morrison ss Ruzwani of 3306 reg tons, Captain E A Steggles sailed for Jeddah via Sheher Macalla and Aden with pilgrims local and same bottom cargo.

K Nixon ss City City of Honkong of 6071 reg tons, Captain H L Walton sailed for Antwerp, Dunkerk, Liverpool and Glasgow via Karachi, Port Sudan and Port Said with local and same bottom cargo.

Indo Burmah Petroleum ss Shwedagon of 1999 reg tons, Captain T A Goodbody sailed for Calcutta via Rangoon with local cargo.

B I S N ss Howra of 4096 reg tons, Captain R C Brown sailed for Karachi via Port Okha with same bottom cargo.

Anglo Iranian Oil ss British Lord of 3520 reg tons, Captain J Kennedy sailed for Abadan with local cargo.

Ralli Bros ss Nicolaon Georgios of 2467 reg tons, Captain M Coracos sailed for Port Said for orders via Marmagoa with local cargo.

B I S N ss Varsova of 1955 reg tons, Captain W J Clarke sailed for Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo.

P and O ss Strathallan of 14234 reg tons, Captain J H Biggs sailed for Sydney via Colombo and Australian Ports with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N ss Nagina of 4090 reg tons, Captain P G Hancock sailed for Akyab in water ballast.

LOADING

The following vessel sbooked for loading on 7-4-38.

S S Varela (M M) for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi and Kathiawar Coast Ports

S S Bandra (M M) for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi and Kathiawar Coast Ports.

S S Bangalore (M M) for Europe and American Ports via Aden, Port Sudan and London.

S S Strathmore (M M) for Europe and American Ports via Aden Port Sudan and London

S S Bengkalis (V B) for American Ports via Alleppey, Colombo, Penang and Java Ports.

S S Masimpur (B S O S and D) for Rangoon.

• STEAMERS IN DOCKS

Alexandra Dock

Bombay, April 7

1 Kenya 4646 Durban 13-4 M M
2 City of Hongkong 6071 Karachi 7-4 K Nixon
4 City of Birmingham 3408 Calcutta 8-4 F F Campbell
7 Clan Maciver 2726 Cochin 8-4 J Finlay
8 Uhenfels 4570 Bremen 7-4 L Edwards
11 Kybfels 4185 Karachi 10-4 L Edwards
15 Nicolson Georgeos 2467 Port Said for orders 7-4 Ralli Bros.
16 Dalgoma 3571 U K N F, M M

Victoria Dock

4 Varsova 1955 Busra 7-4 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Parvati 629 N F, N F, B S N
C/R Nagina 4090 Akyab 8-4 M M
M El Madina 1628 Jeddah N F Scindia S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Strathallan 7-4-38 P and O S N
Strathnaver 14-4-38 P and O S N
Cathay 21-4-38 P and O S N
Carthage 28-4-38 P and O S N
Nalgora 13-4-38 M M
Stratheden 28-4-38 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

Circassia 8-4-38 Anchor Line
City of Barcelona 5-4-38 K Nixon

FROM HAMBURG

Ehrenfels 11-4-38 L Edwards
Marken 23-4-38 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Tijuca 20-4-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Unicoi 10-4-38 L Edwards
Pres Polk 14-4-38 F F Campbell
City of Birmingham 6-4-38 F F Campbell
Pres. Pierce 28-4-38 F F Campbell
Hoegh Silverstar 13-4-38 Volkart Bros.

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Verde 20-4-38 L Triestino
Riv 11-4-38 L Triestino
Arabia 12-4-38 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Viller Perosa 8-4-38 L Triestino
Conte Biancamano 2-5-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Borneo Maru 11-4-38 O S Kaisha
Conte Rosso 14-4-38 L Triestino
Victoria 28-4-38 L Triestino
Toyama Maru 13-4-38 N Y Kaisha
Kunishima Maru 23-4-38 N Y Kaisha
Bangalore 10-4-38 P and O S N
Taijin Maru 23-4-38 O S Kaisha

FROM BASRA

Barala 7-4-38 M M
Bangkalis 9-4-38 Volkart Bros.
Varela 9-4-38 M M
Dondolo 10-4-38 L Triestino

FROM SYDNEY

Strathmore 9-4-38 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Tairea 15-4-38 M M
Naringa 7-4-38 M M
Karanja 30-4-38 M M

FROM MOULMEIN

Cranfield 11-4-38 M M

FROM RANGOON

Howra 6-4-38 M M
Jalayamuna 8-4-38 Scindia S N
Jalarashmi 5-4-38 Scindia S N

FROM JEDDAH

Alavi 11-4-38 T Morrison

FROM KARACHI

Vita 11-4-38 M M
Ryuyo Maru 9-4-38 N Y Kaisha

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Strathaird 7-5-38 P and O S N
Strathmore 9-4-38 P and O S N
Dalgoma 13-3-38 M M
Bongalore 12-4-38 M M
Strathnave 16-4-38 P and O S N
Narkunda 23-4-38 P and O S N
Stratheden 30-4-38 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

Elysia 15-4-38 Anchor Line
City of Hongkong 21-4-38 K Nixon
Circassia 22-4-38 Anchor Line

FOR HAMBURG

Goldenfels 10-4-38 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Pierce 29-4-38 F F Campbell
City of Birmingham 8-4-38 F F Campbell
Pres Polk 15-4-38 F F Campbell

FOR LOS ANGELES

Bingkalis 11-4-38 Volkart Bros

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 14-4-38 L Triestino
Dondolo 12-4-38 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Victoria 28-4-38 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Toyama Maru 1-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Conte Verde 20-4-38 L Triestino
Napl. Maru 11-4-38 O S Kaisha
Ryuyo Maru 13-4-38 N Y Kaisha
Carthage 28-4-38 P and O S N
Borneo Maru 23-4-38 O S Kaisha
Conte Biancamano 2-5-38 L Triestino
Arabia 14-4-38 L Triestino

FOR SYDNEY

Strathallan 7-4-38 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Bandra 13-4-38 M M
Rio 13-4-38 L Triestino
Varsova 7-4-38 M M

FOR DURBAN

Kenya 13-4-38 M M
Tairea 27-4-38 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Rizwan 7-4-38 T Morrison
Alavi 11-4-38 T Morrison
El Madina N F Scindia S N

FOR CALCUTTA

Viller Perosa 9-4-38 L Triestino

FOR KARACHI

Vita 4-4-38 M M
Kybfels 10-4-38 L Edwards

B P I GENERAL CARGO SAILING DATES

S S Canton 5-4-38
S S Steel Engineer 5-4-38
S S Shwedagon 5-4-38
S S Oostcappelle 6-4-38

EXPORTS

S S Strathmore for London: 11 cases bristles Imperial Bank of India; 51 bs bristles Cox and Kings (Agents); 57 cases bristles D Abraham.

S S Naples Maru for Kobe: 800 bales raw cotton V Ladha; 500 bales raw cotton Kotak; 1600 bales raw cotton N Nagshi.

S S Dalgoma for London: 15 casks condiments A Pative; 11 casks condiments E Spinner

For L Havre: 28 bags mehndi powder Thos Cook.

For Glasgow: 624 bags gr nut in shell M Bhuta.

S S Bangalore for London: 44 bags dried chillies J D Khambata; 250 bales cotton fly Sapt T Products (India).

S S City of Barcelona for Manchester: 100 bales ctn twist waste L O Vora; 50 drums castor oil Swastika Oil Mills; 205 drums castor oil A Hargovindas; 50 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 100 bales raw cotton Bombay Co; 500 bales raw cotton N Rajaram.

S S Goldenfels for Hamburg: 55 bales ctn twist waste C Jairam; 40 bags gum D Mavji; 405 bales cotton fly V P Maskai; 105 bales ctn waste clean C Jairam.

For Rotterdam: 2000 pkts gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 174 bags mustard seed B Balwant; 90 bags dill seed B Balwant; 440 bales raw cotton A Clayton; 95 bags gr nut seed The Cotton Agents.

For Bremen: 220 bales raw cotton A Clayton.

For Antwerp: 110 bales raw cotton A Clayton.

S S Bengkalis for Manila: 95 bales grey ctn yarn T M Kaisha

For Seattle: 40 bags cellery seeds D Abraham.

For Los Angeles: 39 bags henna powder D Abraham.

S S Strathenden for Sydney: 90 bales ctn twist waste Jessain Carpet.

S S Ryuyo Maru for Osaka: 1000 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading.

IMPORTS

S S Mirzapore Agents M Mackenzie from Singapore: 1352 bags betelnuts; 3848 bags sago flour, 1282 bundles rattans; 253 cases milk cud; 518 cases pine apples; 88 cases ctn goods;

From Canton: 1350 bundles cassia.

From Nagoya: 177 cases porcelainware 82 cases glass bottles; 265 cases tiles.

From Hongkong: 480 cases fire crackers; 88 bags dyestuff; 120 bags sugar; 260 bags green beans; 500 bags cassia; 312 bags rape; 150 cases preserves; 205 cases mattings.

From Portland: 6377 pcs Douglas fir lumber.

From Osaka: 1016 cases machinery; 110 cases staple fibre yarn; 72 cases ctn yarn; 717 cases glassware; 50 kegs sulphur (crude); 60 cases playing cards; 230 bales ctn pcs goods; 231 bales glass bangles; 264 bales glass bottles; 511 bags hoop iron; 400 bags calcium carbonate; 650 bags stone powder; 41 cases ctn fents.

From Moji: 234 pkgs glass bottles.

S S Shwedagon Agents Steel Bros from Rangoon: 677160 galls petroleum motor spirit; 229068 galls kerosene oil; 799 casks lubg oil; 660 cases candles;

Foreign Selling In New York Cotton Market

SPOT COTTON AND TEXTILES DULL

Absence Of Speculative Support

Bombay, April 7.

The New York cotton market was again influenced by Bombay and Liverpool cables together with foreign selling. Though the market was narrow, it was easily affected by small orders. The market opened steady but was inactive. Prices declined on May liquidation, general heaviness of outside markets and Wall Street liquidation. Otherwise contracts were scarce but with buying incentive lacking, prices continued to be heavy. Demand for spot cotton and textile has not improved. Finally liquidation appeared with the session finishing barely steady. May delivery fluctuated between 8.51 and 8.47 and the market closed at a decline of 6 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices declined 6 points at 8.53c.

The New Orleans market was quiet and closed at a decline of 5 to 8 points with spot cotton 8 points lower at 8.70c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton market opened at a decline of one point with May 4.70. Easiness of Bombay offset the firmness of New York. There was Bombay straddle reversing which met with local support. Later on small straddle buying met local realising and the market closed mostly unchanged. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 3 points at 4.83d.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet but steady. Giza futures advanced one point and uppers declined one point. The Alexadria market was irregular and closed at a rise of 6 points to a decline of 18 points.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have issued the following weekly report:—

"We ventured, last week, to suggest that the world is in an unholy mess. It surely it. The more one serveys the broad issue of trade and compares the present commercial capacity of countries individally and collectively with their capacity in 1913 the more difficult it is to see whence can come any real and lasting improvement.

There was a time when the removal of tarriffs and quotas would have been constructive. We doubt whether that is so any longer. Artificial barriers tendency of other Exchanges. Spot demean little if the countries behind them have no money with which to make foreign purchases. For almost twenty years international trade has been shrinking. Economic nationalism began the decline. Behind trade barriers countries endeavoured to supply their own needs. Living on one's own fat is, however, a process limited by the amount of fat possessed. And, curiously enough, as the reserves of nationalistic nourishment declined so the demands made upon it for armament, re-armament, battle and strife increased until now, when an appalling number of nations are perilously near the irreducible minimum of the financial skeleton, armament expenditure is universal and immense. The hideous danger of the position is so obvious that even this crazy world must find a solution. The solution, incidentally, is as obvious as the danger. But to enlarge upon it is not within our province.

Cotton news itself is none too helpful. The remedy for a surplus is either to reduce supply or increase consumption. A sound and permanent increase in consumption is as remote as the moon—unless the world returns to some semblance of sanity.

SUPPLY OUTLOOK.

As for supply, there is a proposal to increase the 1938 permitted acreage to 28 millions. It would probably have been 28 millions anyway. We suspect the present legislation is as much to legitimatise acreage already sown as to appease the indignation of the farmers who felt they were labouring under an injustice. If the farmer is to be encouraged in his desire to plant a bigger acreage how can that be helpful?

Salvation for the cotton market rests on one factor and one factor alone. Recently the supply of contracts in New York has been increased by straddle reversing. As that diminishes the market must, inevitably, be left in a position where the dominating factor is a shortage of contracts. At the present level cotton will be held or put in the loan rather than allowed to drift into trade channels. Already there are signs of a shortage of desirable styles. The tightness of the spot situation will increase between now and the end of August.

In the New York and Liverpool markets we recommend conservative purchases around present levels.

SHOCK TO CONFIDENCE

In Bombay, the market has suffered severely from a shock to the confidence it had in the capacity of a prominent long account to hold prices. When, some days ago, it was rumoured that the long account in question was liquidating, general liquidation followed. The local market has, in fact, had a more drastic shake out than for some considerable time.

Export inquiry is negligible. The signs, reported last week of slightly freer finance in Japan have not led to actua' purchases. This may be due in part to the lack of confidence in the whole position but the fact remains that offtake on export account is entirely negligible

Similarly domestic mills report no improvement in cloth demand and are still up against the slow movement of goods already sold. Mills are in the market only for cotton needed for their immediate consumption.

The Broach crop continues to move freely and more than half has already been marketed. But there is an almost complete lack of demand for such cotton. 6,450 bales have already been tendered on docket. We were somewhat surprised to see no much cotton delivered on the first two tender days but this only emphasises the lack of alternative outlets.

The basis for Southern styles is showing a tendency to ease and in view of the fact that most mills have bought cotton much further ahead than usual any improvement in basis looks unlikely at least for some time.

Inevitably the East Indian-American straddle had to widen. As for so many months Indians were held on much too narrow a parity it is not at all improbable that the present swing might go too far in the other directtion. Straddle reversing will tend to check further widening for the time being but, later in the season and particularly if the New York market gradually appreciates to something over 9 cents, we would not be surprised to see the East Indian-American straddle almost as wide as it was in 1936."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May highest 8.51—02 (10-30 a.m.) lowest 8.47—06 (2-54 p.m.).

Liverpool May highest 4.72+01 lowest 4.69—02.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:

LIVERPOOL:—

Rubber:—Dependent America.

Wheat:—Suggest covering shorts further weakness and replacing bulges.

Lead:—Spelter:—Look reasonable.

NEW YORK:—

Market acts tired with little speculative or trade interest.

Cotton trade price fixing declines only support market narrow.

Wheat:—Shippers not pressing dry weather in Australia weather conditions favourable elsewhere.

Foreign accounts transferring long Mays to January 19 premium straddle reversing filling trade demand.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Nek York.—Narrow market easing under foreign selling and May liquidation with trade absorbing.

New York.—Market affected unfavourably by foreign selling and downward tendency of other Exchanges. Spot demand not improving.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: "Cotton still remain conservatively bullish as believe little decline likely owing loans whereas better chances improvement situation."

New York: "Poor textile conditions. Statistical position discouraging. Mill fixing. Scarcity of contracts causing steadiness."

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable:—

The New York friends cabled:

Foreign accounts transferring long Mays to January 19 premium; straddle reversing filling trade demand.

Trade price-fixing on declines only support; market narrow.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 6.

May	8.47—06
July	8.52—05
October	8.60—07
December	8.63—06
January	8.65—07
March	8.69—07
Middling spot	8.53—06

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 6.

May	8.60—08
July	8.66—05
October	8.73—06
Middling spot	8.70—08
11 a.m. Ranges.—	
May	8.49/8.49
July	8.57/8.57
October	8.63/8.63
Noon Call—	
May	8.48
July	8.55
October	8.61

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, April 6.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	6,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	7,000
Day's exports to the Continent	8,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	6,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 6.

April	4.67
May	4.71
June	4.75
July	4.80
August	4.83
September	4.86
October	4.90
November	4.91
December	4.93
January	4.95
February	4.97
March	5.00+01
Middling Spot	4.83+03
10-12 a.m. quotations.—	
May	4.70
October	4.89

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, April 6.

GIZA—	
Spot	7.08+6.
May	6.61+1.
July	6.69+1.
October	6.77+1.
November	6.77+1.
January 1939	6.81+1.
March	6.86+1.
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.85+3.
May	5.74—0.
July	5.79—1.
October	5.85—1.
November	5.85—1.
January 193'	5.89—1.
March	5.94—1.

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 5th April	9,543
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	1,693,247
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,300,972
Decrease	607,625

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 7.

Following a decline of 6 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 161/4 for Broach J/A. delivery and improved to Rs. 162/4 on scattered short covering influenced by some private reports stating new administration move for recovering in U.S.A. This seems to be a mere anticipation but the improvement is more natural after recent decline.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of one point. The local market was steady and closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F.G.M.G.—			
Broach April/May		157	4 0
Broach July/Aug.		160	14 0
Fine M.G.—			
Oomra May		143	2 0
Oomra July		143	12 0
F.G.M.G.—			
Bengal May		121	8 0
Bengal July		123	0 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, April 7

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U. P.		130	127	124	121
Punjab		130	127	124	121
Rajputana		130	127	124	121
Oomra No. 3	151	148	145	142	
C P No. 1	163	160	157	54	
C P No. 2	156	153	150	147	
Broach No. 2		164	162	160	158
Punjab Ame		184	181	178	175
Surat		214	211	208	205
Rajpipla		207	204	201	198

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, April 7.

Bengal Superfine	130/32
Bengal Fine	126/28
Bengal F.G.	123/24
C. P. 1	152/57
C. P. 2	147/48
Arvi	149/50
Amraoti	142/44
Ellichpur	149/50
Berar	143/45
Khandesh	132/36
Jalna/Sailu	134/38
Burwah Sanavad	146/48
Khandwa	146/48
Harda/Khirkiya	147/49
Mathia	122/27
Malkapur	140/42
Broach	159/61
Punjab 4F.	174/77
Punjab 289F.	207/12
Sindh 4F.	167/72
Sindh N T	192/197
Kampala	276/77
Jinja	266/66
Navsari	219/21
Jagada/Ankleshwar	209/10

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, April

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales.

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh	1	46,992	199,410
Central India	417	37,412	310,180
Barsi and Nagar	789	130,006	155,394
Hyderabad Gaorani	741	37,710	87,400
Berar	981	275,733	518,962
Central Provinces	352	60,659	106,248
Total Oomras	3,281	588,532	1,377,594
Dholera	1,422	56,097	65,651
N W Provinces		2,754	8,197
Rajputana	154	13,122	70,757
Sind Punjab	2,762	466,155	289,295
Broach	7,099	110,208	228,867
Coompta and Dharwar	495	13,803	17,069
Westerns Northerns	6	10,725	21,724
Cocoanada		12	124
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		1,465	4,070
American	883	155,946	6,901
Egyptian, African and Sudan	3,471	291,931	223,591
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,170	32
Total	19,573	1,712,820	2,313,872

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 31st March

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	1,417	179,212	307,558
Japan and China	12,765	397,548	957,100
Coast Ports		42,895	14,626
Up-country by Rail		239,879	173,038
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		14,923	67,714
Total	14,182	874,457	1,520,036

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1937 38	1936-37
Receipts to date 6-4-38	7357600	6274060
Receipts yesterday 6-4-38	6000	7000
Exports to date 6-4-38	4998000	4710000
Stock at Ports 1-4-38	2989000	1820000
Stock at Interior Towns 1-4-38	2394000	1566000
Stock at Liverpool 1-4-38	1203000	1020000
Visible Supply 1-4-38	7114000	5037000
Quantity in sight 1-4-38	12661000	11792000
Quantity out of sight 1-4-38	8428000	10007000

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, April 6.

SAKEL—	
May	12.78—18.
July	12.98—15.
ASHMOUNI—	
April	9.87—8.
June	9.95—3.
October	10.20—1.
GIZA—	
May	12.09—8.
July	12.23—5.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—

May 124 July 137 Oct. 149 Dec. 152 Jan. 154 at Cross Rate 4.96 1/4.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1938 157/4—Liverpool May 1938 4.70 Rs. 47 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach J/A 1938 161—Liverpool July 4.79 Rs. 47 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1938 157/4—New York May 8.47 Rs. 32 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.96 1/4.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach J/A. 1938 161—New York July 8.52 Rs. 30 at Cross Rate 4.96 1/4.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, April 7.

Yesterday London gold prices advanced one penny to £7-0-1 1/2. London/Paris Exchange rate wa 50 points up. at 161.00. Dollar-Sterling cross rate was 4.96 1/4. London silver declined 1/8d. to 19d. for spot while forward was unchangeo at 18 5/8. There was little selling for spot. New York silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Montreal futures declined 20 to 40 points. The local market was quiet but steady with a moderate business

GOLD			
Ready		34	15 3
Chaitra		34	14 9
Vaishakh		34	12 9
SILVER			
Ready		48	13 6
Chaitra		48	13 0
Vaishakh		48	12 0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, April 6.

April	41.65—20
May	42.40—40
June	42.40—40

LONDON GOLD

London, April 8.

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7-0-1 1/2

LONDON SILVER

London, April 6.

Spot	19
Forward	18 5/8

LONDON METALS

LONDON METALS.

London, April 6.

	£		
Copper		38	12 6
Lead		15	10 0
Spelter		13	13 0
Tin		169	0 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, April 7

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£38-10-0
Standard copper 3 months ...	£38-15-0
Electrolytic copper	£43-15-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 38-8-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 43-8-0
Tone: Steady.	

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, April 6

May	£9 13 9
June	£9 15 0

GROUNDNUTS & SEEDS

Bombay, April 7.

Groundnuts May—			
Opening		26	10 6
Highest		26	14 6
Lowest		26	8 6
Closing		26	13 6
Groundnuts Aug—			
Opening		27	12 0
Highest		28	1 0
Lowest		27	10 6
Closing		28	0 0
Castorseeds May—			
Opening		31	7 0
Highest		31	13 6
Lowest		31	4 0
Closing		31	12 0
Castorseeds Sept.—			
Opening		31	11 0
Highest		32	1 0
Lowest		31	11 0
Closing		32	0 0
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening		17	11 6
Highest		17	14 0
Lowest		17	11 0
Closing		17	14 0
Cottonseeds Sept—			
Opening		18	10 0
Highest		18	12 0
Lowest		18	8 3
Closing		18	12 0

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, April 6

May	77 7/8d.
July	77 7/8d.
October	76 7/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, April 6

May	dol 0.81 1/4
July	dol 0.79
September	dol 0.79 7/8

New York Sugar

New York, April 6

July	2.10
September	2.11
January	2.10

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, April 7

Ready Javas	Rs. 15 1 0
Shipment April June	4 12 0
Shipment July Sept	4 12 0
Shipment Oct Dec	4 12 6
Kesar	12 5 0
Saraya	11 15 0
Java Spot	F. 7.00

Produce Receipts

Bombay, April 7

Wheat	15,773 cwts.
Linseed	39,378 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	580 cwts.
Gingellyseed	631 cwts.
Poppyseed	48 cwts.
Groundnuts	20,366 cwts.
Castorseed	1,993 cwts.
Rice	19,084 cwts.
Myrabollams	2,277 cwts.
Cottonseed	13,350 cwts.
Gram	1,401 cwts.
Joowar	3,489 cwts.
Barley	83 cwts.
Bajree	1,806 cwts.
Indian sugar	21,047 cwts.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 6.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.96.15
Paris	161.06
Berlin	12.37
Madrid	80.00
Montreal	4.99 3/16
Amsterdam	8.96 11/16
Brussels	29.47 3/4
Milan	94.30
Berne	21.64 3/8
Prague	142.31

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, April 7.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/57	100/6
3 per cent 1951/64	102/12
3 per cent 1941	103/2
3 per cent U P Bonds	9?
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	98/8
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	106/4
4 per cent 1942 Bonds	108/2
4 per cent 1960/70	114/6
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	119/4
5 per cent 1939/43	104
5 per cent 1939/43	107/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	101/14
TAX FREES	
4 per cent 1953/63	113
5 per cent 1955	122
5 per cent 1945/55	118/4
3 1/2 per cent 1939 Mysore	101/14

Note:—3 1/2 per cent paper opened to-day at 98/7 and after advancing to Rs. 98/10 closed at Rs. 98/9. Next settlement quotes 3 1/2 annas lower.

Tone:—Very steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, April 7.

B. C. RATES—

T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D	1/6 3/32
Bank's buying D D	1/6 1/8
Bank's buying D D	1/6 5/32
Bank's buying 3 months	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling T T	268 1/4
Bank's buying T T	265 7/8
PARIS—	
Bank's selling T T	1,200
Bank's buying T T	1,230
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling T T	77 1/2
Bank's buying T T	77
AMSTERDAM—	
Bank's selling D D	67 1/4
JAVA—	
Bank's selling D D	67 1/8
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling D D	83 1/4
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling D D	72 nomtnal
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling D D	155 3/4
BERLIN—	
Bank's selling D D	91 1/2

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 4.96.25 6th instant.

Japan/London 1/2 7th instant.

Hongkong/London 1/2 13/16 7th instant

Shanghai/London 1/0 3/4 7th instant.

Java/London 8.95 3/4 7th instant.

London/Paris 161.06 6th instant.

London/Belgium 29.47 3/4 6th instant.

London/Switzerland 21.64 3/8 6th instant.

London/Berlin 12.37 6th instant.

London/Stockholm 19.40 1/2 6th instant.

London/New York 4.96.15 6th instant.

London/Amsterdam 8.96 3/4 6th instant

London/Italy 94.30 6th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £7-0-0 1/2 5th instant.

Gold £7-0-1 1/2 6th instant.

Silver London Ready 19 1/8 5th instant.

Silver London Ready 19 6th instant.

Silver London Forward 18 5/8 5th instant.

Silver London Forward 18 5/8 6th instant.

Silver New York Ready 43 5th instant.

Silver New York Ready 43 6th instant

London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 5th instant.

London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 6th instant.

London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 5th instant.

London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 6th instant.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1/2 per cent

3 months 1 1/4 per cent.

6 months 1 1/4 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING QUOTATION

London, April 6.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	77 3/4
3 1/2 per cent	91 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	104
4 per cent 1948/53	108 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	116
5 per cent 1942/47	111 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	99 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	102 3/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	112
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	42/6

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 6.

Broach A/M. 1938 op 158 1/2; highest 158 1/2; lowest 155 3/4; closing 157 1/4.

Broach J/A. op 162 1/4; highest 162 1/4; lowest 159 12; closing 161 1/8.

Oomra May op 143; highest 143; lowest 141; closing 142 3/8.

Oomra July 144 1/4; highest 144 1/4; lowest 142 1/2; closing 144 1/8.

Bengal May op. 122 1/8; highest 122 1/8; lowest 121; closing 122.

Bengal July op. 123 1/8; highest 123 1/8; lowest 122 1/4; closing 123 1/4.

T/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. (21-4-38) Rs. 4 7/8.

T/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. (24-6-38) Rs. 11.

Osaka Sampin

OSAKA, April 7.

April	228.30—90
June	215.00
July	207.00
August	213.10—90
October	213.80—140

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, April 7.

June	52.20
July	52.50

LONDON SEEDS.

London, April 6.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton April sellers	£11/17/6
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton April sellers	£12/12/6
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton April sellers	£13/2/6
Rapeseed Toria Hull Cont. c.i.f. ton April sellers	£11/15/0
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton April sellers	11/7/6

PAY IN—APRIL 11 PAY OUT—APRIL 13

Further Improvement In Share Bazar

TATA STEEL SHARES LOOK UP

Buying Influenced By U. S. Advices

BOMBAY, April 7.

In sympathy with a decline of dol. 1 5/8 in U.S. Steel shares the local market opened quiet but steady and prices improved on scattered buying and covering influenced by U.S. advices.

It was reported that President Roosevelt is to provide dollars 1500 millions for the improvement of U.S. Industries and local operators believed that such a move would have sympathetic effect on our industries. If is too early to count on such reports but the improvement witnessed to-day seems nothing beyond a technical rally.

Generally before clearing the action of the market is giving encouragement to those who are found in the wrong position in the previous month and this time bulls who are caught long with high priced holdings are given a hope that the market is turning in their favour.

But as said previously, the outlook is uncertain and we see nothing in the situation to follow up the rise. On the contrary those who are holding speculative purchases will do well by unloading their on strong markets before a fresh decline begins.

The heavy decline in commodity prices has greatly reduced the purchasing power of masses and it will be impossible to find buyers in advancing markets. The improvement has much to do with the purchasing capacity and a look at cotton, wheat and other cereal prices will show that at present level it must be difficult to make up even the cost of production.

The paper profits and riches seen during the last boom are fast disappearing and holdings of investors have also depreciated considerably. Thus no magic touch will be able to mend the matter.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, April 7.

100	Ahm. Advance (Rs. 9)	400	0
250	BOM DYEING (Rs. 25) X.D.	852	8
100	CENTURY (Rs. 6) X.D.	244	6
100	CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	238	2
100	COLABA (Rs. 4)	160	0
100	Corla (Rs. 5)	95	0
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn (Rs. 10)	362	8
1	E. D. Sassoon Df. (nil)	0	5 6
100	Finlay (Rs. 3)	139	6
100	GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	159	6
1,000	Hindustan	1720	0
100	Indore	65	0
100	Khatau (Rs. 2)	105	0
100	KOHINOOR (Rs. 12)	271	4
250	Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	495	0
250	Madras United	35	0
1,000	Morarji (Rs. 40)	1,102	8
250	Model	49	4
50	MYSORE (Rs 2)	120	1
200	NEW GREAT (nil)	247	8
100	Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	42	3
100	Phoenix (Rs 10)	253	12
25	Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	70	0
1,000	Sholapur (Rs 30)	1,910	0
50	SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	81	14
100	SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	213	2
100	Swan (Rs. 2-8)	110	0
500	Vishnu (Rs 30)	1,320	0
1000	Western (Rs. 40)	802	8
	BANKS.		
50-100	Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	111	12
25-50	Central (Rs. 12)	31	0
500	Imperial (Rs. 30)	1.547	8
125-500	Imp Contry (Rs. 7-8)	383	2
50-100	India (Rs. 2-8)	139	0
100	Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-8)	117	0
5	Union (As 4)	5	14
	CEMENTS		
100	ASSOCIATED (Rs. 7-8)	119	12
	INSURANCE.		
100-500	Empire (Rs. 14)	855	0
15-100	Jupiter (As. 12)	13	12
20	Mercantile	55	0
15-75	New India (Rs. 1-4)	37	12
200	Oriental	4350	0
10-50	Vulcan (As. 8)	7	8
	ELECTRIC.		
100	Ahm. Old (Rs. 6-8)	133	12
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 46 plus 30)	1,431	4
10	Ajmer (As. 8)	12	10
50	BOM. TRAM (2-6)	124	11
100	B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6-8)	165	0
10	Broach (As 5)	10	3
100	Karachi (4)	222	8
100	Poona (4)	206	4
100	Surat (Rs. 3)	170	0
100	TATA HYDRO (Rs. 4-8 plus 3)	145	10
1000	TATA POWER (Rs. 37-8 plus 29)	1,357	8
	RAILWAYS.		
500	Ahmedabad Prantej	925	0
100	C. Province	101	0
100	Dn. Baramati	104	4
100	Gujarat	98	12
100	Mandra Bhon	99	0
100	Pachora Jamner	96	8
100	Sara Sirajgunj	100	12
500	Tapti Valley	723	12
	MININGS.		
9	Burma Corp. (As. 11)	6	6
2sh.	Indian Copper (As. 1-6)	2	4
10	Indian Iron and Steel (Rs. 1-8)	27	12
10	SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	49	8
30	TATA STEEL DFD. (Rs. 36-3-6)	1,012	8
75	TATA STEEL ORDY. (Rs. 10)	232	8
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
100	ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	338	12
50	BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 5)	158	12
200-250	Bbay Sale Dep (Rs. 13-12)	855	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM (Rs. 5)	231	4
125	B. Burma (Rs. 20)	560	0
50	Do. Conty. (Rs. 8)	191	4
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3-5-0	
250	BOMBAY STEAM (Rs. 2-8)	94	8
100	I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	140	0
50	I. Invest. Trust	44	8
100	Radio Defd (12)	52	3
100	Radio Ord. (15)	425	0
1000	Port Canning (Rs. 26)	690	
30	PREMIER CON. (Rs. 2-15)	71	8
15	Scindia	18	14
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	29	0
	PREFERENCE		
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1500	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	285	0
7	p.c. B'bay Tram (T. F.)	73	4
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	52	8
6 1/4	p.c. Prem Const.	107	4
6 1/4	p.c. Prem Const 2nd	98	8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	151	4
7½	p.c. Tata Power	1548	12
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	206	4
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	172	8
7	p.c. Vishnu	703	12
	DEBENTURES		
3 3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	101	6
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	108	12
4	p.c. Bom. Telephone	51	12
7	p.c. Sholapur	80	4
5	p.c. Tata Hydro	109	5

(Latest Dividend in brackets and capital letters indicate shares on Forward List).

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, April 7.

Bombay Dyeing (868/12) X.D. 847 855 852

Century (247/8) X.D. 237 245 244

Central India (234/6) 232 238

Kohinoor (266/4) 266 270 271

New Great (242/8) 242 245 247

Simplex (80/10) 77/6 82

Swadeshi (212/4) 212 213

Associated Cement (120/8) 120 119/8 120 119/12

Andhra (1425) 1430 1431

Tata Hydro (145/10) 146/4 145/10

Tata Power (1353/12) 1352 1360 1358 1362 1357

Tram, Ord. (123/12) 123 125 124/11

T. Steel Dfd. (990) 995 980 1007 005 1012 1007 1012

T. Steel Ord. (229) 230 228 230/8 231/6 232/8

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (172/4) 172/8

Bellapur (159/6) 158

B. Steam (235) 231/4

B. Burma (556/4) 555 560 557 561 560

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, April 6.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange.

	Col.
Electric Bond & Shr Pfd.	42
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	19
United Power and Light	2
United Gas Corp.	3
American Tel and Tel.	124
Western Union Telg	20 1/4
Chesapeake and Ohio Rly.	26
Erie Rly.	3
New York Central Rly.	11 3/4
Crucible Steel 7 p.c. Pfd.	73
Gen. Railway Signal	16
Amr. Can	80
Bethelehem Steel	43 1/4
Crucible Steel	24
Ludlum Stee.	15
Republic Steel	1
United S. Steel	41 1/4
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	6
United S. Smelting	5
Anaconda Copper Mining	24
Int. Nickel of Canada	41 1/2
Chrysler Motors	39 3/4
General Motors	28 1/4
General Electri	30 1/2
Radio Corp	5 1/2
Union Carbide	60 3/4
Barnsdall Oil	12
Consolidated Oil	7 1/2
Socony Oil	12 1/4
St. Oil of N. J. Oil	44
National Distillers	19
Amr. Tob B.	66 1/2
Chase Bank	28 1/4
National City Bank	23
Libby Owens Ford Glass	26

Expect irregular market. Chase National Bank earned in first quarter of 1938 44 cents per share. Turnover 470,000 shares.

YARN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay, April 7

Yarn No.	April	June	Aug.
10 1/2s.	126	125	124
20 1/2s.	164	163	162

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 6.

Wheat Rozario Santa

Regd. No. B. 1065

For
INSANITY, INSOMNIA, or SLEEPLESSNESS, HYSTERIA and HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE
Take
RAWOLFIA
Serpentina Compound TABLETS
Obtainable from PERRY & CO., POPULAR PHARMACY, and other Reliable Stores.

Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

A Progressive INDIAN LIFE OFFICE
THE WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., Satara
Entering Its SILVER JUBILEE year.

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1938

Bombay's New Mayor

SULTAN CHINOY ELECTED

City Fathers' Tributes To Dr., Moses

One hour before the Mayor's election, Municipal Councillors began to pour in the Corporation Hall to record their votes to elect the Mayor for the ensuing year.

THERE WERE THREE CANDIDATES IN THE FIELD, viz: MR. DOST MOHAMED G. KHAIRAZ, MR. SALEBHOY K. BARODAWALA AND MR. SULTAN M. CHINOY.

Dr. S. Moses, the retiring Mayor, occupied the Chair and the election began by ballot.

FIRST ROUND.

In the first round, the result was announced as under:—

MR. SULTAN CHINOY 45 VOTES; MR. DOST MAHOMED G. KHAIRAZ 35 VOTES AND MR. SALEBHOY K. BARODAWALA 20 VOTES. Mr. Salebhoy Barodawala was eliminated from the contest and the Councillors again proceeded to record their votes for the two remaining candidates left in the field, viz: Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy and Mr. Dost Mahomed G. Khairaz.

RECORD ATTENDANCE.

THE RESULT OF THE SECOND BALLOT WAS RECEIVED WITH CHEERS WHEN DR. MOSES ANNOUNCED THAT MR SULTAN CHINOY RECEIVED 61 VOTES AND MR. KHAIRAZ 39. Two Councillors received their ballot papers, but did not vote for either candidate.

It was a record attendance in the Corporation Hall as altogether 102 Councillors were present out of 112.

MAYOR'S ASSURANCE.

Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy then occupied the chair amidst cheers and thanked the Councillors for electing him Mayor, an honour and privilege which he very much valued. He assured the House that he would try to prove worthy of their confidence. From today, he said, he ceased to be a party man, as he belonged to no party and yet he would claim to belong to every party in the House. He hoped by their co-operation he would maintain the best traditions of the Chair and try to follow in the illustrious footsteps of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.

DR. MOSES THANKED.

Sir Jehangir Boman Behram then moved:—

"That the Corporation desire to convey their best thanks to Dr. E. Moses, M.D., J.P., for the very valuable services rendered by him as the Mayor of Bombay for the year 1937-'38 and place on record their high appreciation of the zeal, ability, courtesy and tact with which he discharged the onerous duties of his office."

Sir Jehangir said, Dr. Moses had discharged his duties very satisfactorily. The Mayor had not only to give his rulings on complicated questions but had also to preside over many outside functions. Dr. Moses was fortunate in presenting addresses on behalf of the Corporation to the incoming and out-going Governors and to the Congress Cabinet.

It was in his regime that the Corporation's life was extended by one year. He was glad to say that Dr. Moses had maintained the prestige and traditions of the House very creditably.

"THE LAW GIVER"

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta seconded the proposition and said Moses, the Prophet, was the law giver of the Jews, Dr. Moses was the law giver of the Municipal Corporation. He had faithfully followed in the footsteps of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel.

Mr. A. P. Sabawala said Dr. Moses was endowed with sweet disposition and therefore while giving his rulings he was more on the side of gentleness than of firmness.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh remarked that there was no doubt that members of the medical profession were always successful in public life.

A number of Councillors supported the proposition and Mr. Sultan Chinoy, the new Mayor, before putting it to vote associated himself with the other Councillors in what they said and expressed his gratitude for the useful advice given to him when he approached Dr. Moses as Chairman of the Standing Committee, which position he held till Wednesday last.

The proposition was put to vote and carried with cheers.

DR. MOSES' REPLY

Dr. Moses then thanked the Corporation for the very kind words of appreciation and said he joined the Municipal Corporation as a nominated member in 1913 and came into conflict with Mr. P. R. Cadell, then Municipal Commissioner, for standing by the late Sir P. M. Mehta and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola on the question of the Improvement Trust. He knew that he would lose his nomination but he stood by the patriots then.

He gave compliments to Mr. I. H. Taunton, the Municipal Commissioner, whom he described as a "jolly good fellow" but at the same time thought he was too good to oblige his subordinates. The Municipal Commissioner alone had the power to get legal opinion and bring urgent matters before the House. This power he thought should be vested with the Mayor also and the Municipal Act should be amended accordingly. He gave compliments to Mr. D. V. Nadkarni, the Municipal Secretary and his staff and suggested that the Secretary's department being understaffed required at least three or more clerks.

The Mayor then adjourned the House till Monday.

Aney Warns Maharashtra Hindu Youths

Organisation On Religious Line Is Harmful To Motherland

POONA, April 7.

"The real emancipation of the Hindu Rastra lies in regaining our political freedom and not in the vain boast of being a Hindu. If the Conference is meant to separate the Hindu youths from the rest of the young generation, I think that it will do some definite harm to the sacred cause of our Motherland."

With these words Mr. M. S. Aney has given a warning to the organisers of the Maharashtra Hindu Youth Conference.

Continuing Mr. Aney says.—

"The Conference should imbibe, on the minds of the Hindu youths, that the Congress is the only premier representative institution of the nation, and the Mahratta youths must capture its machinery to further India's political struggle. If on the other hand the decisions of the Conference create disrespect for the Congress, I believe that the purpose of holding such Conferences is not well served.

"For the last 20 years a short of defeatist mentality is gaining ground in Maharashtra. A number of its workers are labouring under the grievance that political leaders from other provinces hate them and do not appreciate their merits. The Conference must guard against such tendencies".

Concluding Mr. Aney suggests that the youths of Maharashtra should organise institutions on the lines of "Abhey Ashram" in Bengal, and take to some useful social service.—United Press.

SIR HENRY CRAIK IN LAHORE.

LAHORE, April 7.

Sir Henry Craik, Governor-designate of the Punjab arrived here this morning by special train from Delhi.—A. P.

125 Convicted For Riots

No Procession Without Police Supdt.'s Permission

BENARES, April 6.

Over 125 persons have already been convicted in connection with the recent communal riot at Benares and sentenced to different terms of imprisonment or ordered to pay fines.

Five of the convicted persons are those who have been charged under Section 19 (F) Arms Act.

The district authorities have proclaimed orders by beats of drum that no religious procession or marriage procession should be taken without obtaining permission from the superintendent of Police eight days previously.—A. P.

CONGRESS CANDIDATE'S SUCCESS

Sind Assembly By-Election

KARACHI, April 7.

Another seat has been captured by the Congress, making its total strength in the Sind Legislative Assembly nine, by the success of Mr. Valecha, Congress candidate, who defeated Mr. Mulchand, Hindu Sabha by 3,756 votes to 2,060.

Dr. Choitram, President of the Provincial Congress Committee, declared in an interview that it was a conflict between communalism and nationalism, and Sukkur had inflicted a crushing defeat on the former.

Mr Valecha was profusely garlanded and taken in a procession.—A.P.

East Khandesh Local Board Election.

Congress Contesting 44 Out Of 50 Seats

JALGAON, April 6.

Yesterday in all 92 nomination papers were filed in the triennial general elections to the East Khandesh District Local Board for the 50 seats. Of them 8 seats are uncontested.

The Congress has set up one candidate for every seat except the Muslim seats and has set up in all 44 candidates for as many seats including the reserved ones. Of them Congress has already captured 8 seats.

There are eleven candidates for six Muslim seats. There are three candidates for one reserved seat for women in Jalgaon Taluka, one of them being a Congress nominee.

In some of the talukas a very keen contest is expected. Prominent among those seeking elections are Messrs. S. M. Kabre, President of the District Congress Committee, Dhanji Nana Choudhary, M.L.A., Rao Bahadur Waman Sampat Patil, Dewan Bahadur Dongarsingh R. Patil, Khan Bahadur A. A. Deshmukh, Sardar Powar, the president, as well as Mr Madhavrao Pohorekar, the Chairman of the School Board are not seeking re-election.

The scrutiny takes place tomorrow, and elections on May, 24.—A. P.

SCIENCE INSTITUTE REGISTRAR RESIGNS

BANGALORE, April 7.

Mr. C. E. Jones, the Registrar of the Indian Institute of Science, it is understood, has tendered the resignation of his post.

The Governing Council, which is meeting shortly will consider the question.—A. P

Sec. 144 In Ajnala.

PUNJAB GOVT. BANS CONGRESS PROPAGANDA

LAHORE, April 7.

The District Magistrate of Amritsar has promulgated an order under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting all public meetings and processions in the Ajnala Tahsil (District Amritsar) for two months. Religious gatherings have been exempted from this prohibition and the District Magistrate has reserved power to permit other public meetings from time to time, if he is convinced that they do not constitute a danger to the public peace.

GOVT. COMMUNIQUE.

The Punjab Government "communique" issued in this connection says that the Fatehwal Propaganda Committee under the auspices of the Amritsar District Congress Committee has arranged a series of meetings in the neighbouring villages of Fatehwal, with the object of enlightening the villagers regarding what the Congress allege to be facts of the Fatehwal case. Speeches which were made at such meetings on April 4 and 5 show that they were of violent and abusive nature. It was clear that if the announced programme was carried out a situation was likely to arise, which would hardly fail to result in breaches of peace. The District Magistrate accordingly found it necessary to issue the order.—A. P.

BERHAMPORE, April 6.

The Rev. Dr. O. H. Stursberg of the London Missionary Society and Mr. Sturberg, who spent the major portion of their lives in Berhampore town, will be sailing home this week.

Orissa Crisis Looms Large

Governor May Cancel Leave To Tide Over Dead-lock

CALCUTTA, April 7.

Orissa political circles are agitated over the question whether the Orissa Ministry will resign or the Governor will cancel his leave in order to tide over the difficulties that have arisen out of the proposed appointment of Mr. J. R. Dain as the Acting Governor.

A 'first class' constitutional crisis is anticipated, states the Cuttack correspondent of the "Hindusthan Standard", but on the other hand the New Delhi correspondent of the same paper states that enquiries in political circles reveal that the Congress objection to the appointment of Mr. Dain will in all probability be satisfactorily met and no crisis will be allowed to develop on this issue.

It is likely, says the correspondent, that Mr. Dain may go on long leave and that a new appointment will be announced for the temporary vacancy of the Governorship of Orissa.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" understands that the Working Committee considered the question of the Congress forming cabinets in provinces where they are in a minority though no resolution was released by them.

The Working Committee, it is understood, expressed the view that the Congress Party in non-Congress provinces may enter into coalition with other progressive groups in the legislature and form coalition ministry with them provided the ministry so formed carry out the political and economic programme of the Congress. Local Provincial Congress Committees have been empowered to decide details according to conditions obtaining in their respective areas.—A.P.

NON-CO-OPERATION IN MYSORE?

Congress To Withdraw From Political & Constitutional Committees.

SEQUEL TO DEWAN'S REPLY

BANGALORE, April 7.

The President of the Mysore Congress, who had left for Ootacamund to interview the Dewan of Mysore, to acquaint him with Mahatma Gandhi's views on the Constitution Committee returned to Bangalore this morning.

It appears that the Dewan refused to give a written undertaking that the terms of reference of the Committee would be wide enough to include the grant of Responsible Government but said that the Government would consider the recommendations of the Committee fully.

TO NON-CO-OPERATE?

The Working Committee of the Mysore Congress is meeting this afternoon, when the position in the light of new development will be considered.

It is considered likely that the Congress would decide to non-co-operate with the Committee and all Congress members of both the Political and Constitutional Committees would not agree to serve on these Committees.—A. P.

The total approximate gross earnings of all State-owned railways for the period (ten days) ending 20th March, 1938 (35th period) amount to Rs. 267 lakhs. This is Rs. 39 lakhs less than the actuals for the corresponding period of the previous year.

ADJOURNMENT TALKED OUT

Over Appointment Of Chairman Of Bengal Revenue Commission

CALCUTTA, April 7.

After question hour the Bengal Legislative Assembly to-day granted Maulvi Tamiuddin Khan, Leader of the newly-formed Independent Proja Party, to move his adjournment motion to discuss the situation arising out of the appointment of Sir Francis Floud as Chairman of the Land Revenue Commission of Bengal.

An identical motion tabled by Syed Jalaluddin Ahmed (Praja) was, however, disallowed by the Speaker.

The Government opposed the leave being granted to Maulvi Tamizuddin Khan to move the adjournment but the requisite number of members, including the entire Congress Bloc, Proja Party, Independent Proja Party and some Scheduled Castes members having stood up to support, the House granted leave to Maulvi Tamizuddin Khan.

The Speaker fixed 6 p. m. for discussion of the motion.

MEASURING STRENGTH

A tense atmosphere prevails in the Chamber and lobby in view of the rumour that the Opposition will make another serious attempt to measure their strength with the Government over this motion.

A closure motion moved by the Opposition at the concluding stages of the debate on the adjournment motion of Mr. Tamizuddin Khan was rejected by the Bengal Assembly by 136 votes to 91 and the motion was talked out.—A. P.

BENGAL KISANS MARCH TO ASSEMBLY

CALCUTTA, April 7.

The peasants started in a procession from Deshbandhu Park at about 4 p.m. and after parading the streets of the City arrived at the Town Hall about the time the Bengal Assembly commenced its session.

While nearing the Assembly House the processionists were stopped by the police They were, however, allowed to proceed in batches of ten after lowering the Red Flags they were carrying.

In the Town Hall the peasants were addressed by Mr. Muzaffar Ahmed and other labour leaders. The meeting then passed a number of resolutions urging the demands of the peasants.—A. P.

Edgar Wallace' Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE
THE INVESTORS
AS THE HOUSE FALLS IN FLAMES, WADE LEAPS---
5-21
COME ON, WADE! WE'RE TOO CLOSE TO THAT FIRE FOR COMFORT!
Copr. 1937, King Features Syndicate, Inc., World rights reserved.
---AND LANDS SAFELY!
DID YOU CAPTURE BRACHER AND DE SANCHEZ?
THEY GOT AWAY IN THEIR BOAT--WE CAN FOLLOW 'EM WITH MY PLANE!--THAT'S WHERE WE'RE GOIN' NOW!
EDMAN ANDERSON
AN EMBER, BLOWN BY THE SHIFTING WIND, LANDS ON THE WING OF THE PLANE AND BURNS A SMALL CHARRED HOLE!

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